

Buenos Aires Rally Over South Georgia Shows Shift in Mood

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — They gathered again on Monday in the Plaza de Mayo, not to cheer a victory but to let off patriotic emotions after a defeat.

On April 10, perhaps 100,000 people crammed into the vast sloping square and roared for Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, the head of the ruling junta and conqueror of the Falkland Islands. The mood was lighthearted, and many women and children were in the crowd.

Late Monday afternoon, under gray skies, the flag-waving crowd was smaller, maybe 10,000, and Gen. Galtieri did not come out of his pink mansion at the base of the square.

The rally had been called by the General Confederation of Labor to condemn "the aggression of British imperialism against the national territory in South Georgia." It drew mostly men, many of whom were young and from the lower classes of this metropolis of 11 million.

Soccer Chant

"Glory and honor to our valiant navy marines who are defending our Georgia," read a slogan painted on a sheet and agitated by youths for foreign television crews. "Argentina! Argentina! Argentina!" shouted the throng, picking up a chant that was popularized when Buenos Aires was host to the World Cup soccer championships in 1978.

They sang a song that opens in Spanish with the words "No pasa nada" — "Nothing is going on" — which are normally used to demoralize opposing soccer teams but were now meant to convey the idea that defeat on South Georgia did not mean the loss of the war in the South Atlantic. "Sanitary workers with the fatherland," proclaimed another banner held aloft over a knot of thick-set men marching into the square.

British Appear to Rule Out Head-On Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

landings will be fairly close to the capital.

In both cases the terrain is rough and likely to be shrouded by mist and fog for hours on end. This is believed to be a disadvantage to defenders seeking an enemy that has had time to establish defensive positions.

A specialist on amphibious warfare said he believed that the British also would send a task force to Darwin harbor at the head of Chosile Sound 44 miles southwest of Stanley.

The tactical concept would be to establish a strong point there that would divert Argentine attention from the main landings nearer the capital. Nor do analysts rule out subsidiary landings of the hit-and-run type designed to keep the Argentine defenders off balance.

The most serious disadvantage facing the attackers is their lack of adequate air support. The 10 Harrier jump jets with the advanced elements of the fleet may soon be supplemented by another 10, an authoritative source said.

They would be outnumbered if the Argentine air command decided to commit the bulk of their Mi-

rage and Dagger fighters to the battle. British sources pointed out, however, that these would operate at the extreme edge of their combat radius and that aerial refueling in the weather conditions expected would be a hazardous operation. The fighters loiter time over the battlefield would thus be very short.

Heavy Seas

When more Harriers arrive in the battle zone they will have to be "jumped" from the converted merchantmen taking them to the Falklands to the fleet's two aircraft carriers and their weapons and other equipment ferried to the parent carrier by sea. The latter is likely to be a lengthy and difficult process in heavy seas.

Although the Royal Navy, because of the submarine danger, appears to be backing away from the surface blockade concept, there are strong indications that the hunter-killer submarines in the area will be employed against Argentine warships venturing toward the islands.

The number of boats of this class in the region has not been divulged by the Admiralty. A quali-



A crowd rallied near the government house in Buenos Aires to support Argentine soldiers after the clash on South Georgia.

British Forces Are Expected To Invade Falklands Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

catcalls, "she will inflict a grievous blow on our country's cause."

Mrs. Thatcher, who had earlier attended a 75-minute meeting of her crisis Cabinet, responded icily that a decision by Britain to forswear "any further military action whatsoever would put many of our soldiers and sailors in jeopardy."

She said that Mr. Peter de Cuddegar should direct his remarks to the Argentine junta and tell them to pull their troops out of the Falklands.

Meanwhile, with London awash in rumors of an imminent landing somewhere in the islands, Buckingham Palace confirmed that Pope John Paul II had sent a telegram to Queen Elizabeth II appealing for a peaceful solution. The queen has not yet replied to the message.

In the South Atlantic, the commander of the British task force, Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, said the recapture of South Georgia was only "the appetizer." He said his force constituted "the heavy punch coming up."

"My fleet is properly formed and ready to strike," he told correspondents aboard his flagship, the aircraft carrier *Hermes*. "This is the run-up to the big match, which, in my view, should be a walkover."

A walkover is a sporting victory against no opposition.

South Georgia, the admiral asserted, would provide a useful base for his ships — "not as good as a Royal Navy dockyard, but quite valuable as a secure anchorage."

Marines and Paratroops
The Times report, which cited no sources, said that Adm. Woodward had been given the go-ahead to put ashore the force of marines and paratroops embarked in the ships of the task force at a site or sites of his choice. But the report said that the inner Cabinet, in a decision taken last week, had told him not to attack Port Stanley, the islands' main settlement.

It was presumed that the men of the Special Boat Service, if they are ashore, are reporting on Argentine deployments and exploring possible landing sites.

Mrs. Thatcher emphasized in a television broadcast on Monday night that the timing of any further military action would be determined by the weather and other "practical considerations." "Like D-Day," one of her questioners offered. "Exactly," replied the prime minister.

As Soldiers Watch, Indonesians Begin Final Election Week

By Pamela G. Hollie
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — A 45-day election campaign is ending under the watchful eyes of Indonesian troops, who have largely kept political rallies and parades under control.

More than 40 people are reported to have died and hundreds linked to the political campaign, most of them in traffic accidents, including falls from motorbikes or campaign vehicles. Over the weekend, five persons were reported killed in a clash between opposing demonstrators.

On Wednesday, a nonpolitical week is due to begin, and on May 4 perhaps as many as 65 million voters will register their preference among lists of candidates for the House of Representatives. Because of the high rate of illiteracy, the lists will be labeled with the numerals 1, 2 and 3.

No. 2, the military-backed government party, Golkar, is expected to win easily over the opposition groups — No. 1, the United Development Party, and No. 3, the Indonesian Democratic Party. Golkar has been predicting that it will capture more than 70 percent of the vote, but it is generally expected to poll a bit less than it did in 1977, when it won 62.1 percent.

At stake are 360 of the 460 seats in the House; the hundred other members are appointed. The House, as part of the 960-member People's Consultative Assembly, is due to elect a president next year; in that election, President Suharto is expected to be chosen unanimously for a fourth five-year term.

Despite such agreement on the presidency, there has been considerable animosity between the opposition groups and Golkar.

The Indonesian Democratic Party, the smallest of the three, is a coalition of five non-Muslim groups. The strongest of these is the former party of the late President Sukarno, who sought to build a national identity and pride by casting Indonesia in the role of leader of Third World countries while slowly moving closer to China for support. The Sukarno supporters charge that the Suharto government is overly dependent on the military to maintain national stability.

The United Development Party, the opposition group, opposes the government's "secularization" policy. Devout Moslems and the government have long been at odds over education, support for religious institutions and holidays.

It had been strongly suggested within the Indonesian government that public rallies during the election campaign should be banned, as they are in Malaysia, to reduce the opportunity for racial, religious and political clashes. But the government maintained that, for this year's "festival of democracy" to

work, the three government-accepted parties, the military and the people had to demonstrate that they could work together.

Nevertheless, mass rallies were discouraged in favor of street demonstrations, and the military blocked campaign parades from moving through areas where trouble might be expected. These included the areas of Chinese merchants, who have often been targets of rioting. In addition, the Chinese closed their businesses during the campaign to avoid incidents.

Many foreigners, particularly the Japanese, who have also been targets for rioters, sought to be inconspicuous.

Bush Assures Singapore of U.S. Support

United Press International

SINGAPORE — Vice President Bush pledged Tuesday in Singapore that the United States would maintain a "strong and steady influence in the Pacific."

On a tour in Asia and the Pacific, Mr. Bush said that the United States "has no desire to dominate; only to be a good and faithful friend and a dependable ally."

The Reagan administration, meanwhile, confirmed that Mr. Bush would visit China at the end of his tour, which began with visits to Japan and South Korea.

Speaking at a dinner reception, the vice president praised the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia for maintaining stability and progress in an area where "Soviet aggression is on the loose."

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, in his dinner speech, noted that the United States faced urgent problems in Europe and South America but said that "despite all these pressing problems, America must not overlook her strategic interests in Southeast Asia."

"It must not be forgotten," he said, "that there is a low-intensity, but long-haul struggle in Southeast Asia between the Soviet Union, through Vietnam, and the PRC, the People's Republic of China."

Mr. Lee said that the outcome of the struggle would have grave consequences for the region, and he praised President Reagan's commitment to a strong defense.

Mr. Bush responded, "We are not allies in a formal sense, but we both believe in the need for the United States to maintain a strong and steady influence in the Pacific region."

He will visit China after May 6, when he completes scheduled trips to Australia and New Zealand. The Peking visit was proposed by President Reagan.

Mr. Bush, who served as chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking in 1974-75 before the two nations re-established full diplomatic relations, is expected to try to ease Chinese concerns about U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

The Reagan administration sent a formal request to Congress April 13 for authorization to sell \$60 million worth of military spare parts to Taiwan. Congress has not yet acted on the request, which was strongly opposed by China.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Vatican Affirms Pope's Visit to U.K.

VATICAN CITY — An authoritative Vatican official said Tuesday that plans for Pope John Paul II's scheduled visit to Britain next month are going ahead despite the increasingly tense Falkland Islands dispute with Argentina.

The official, who asked not to be identified by name or title, made the affirmation after being asked about reports from London that the pope would not go to Britain if it was at war with Argentina. The British Roman Catholic leader, Cardinal Basil Hume, made such a suggestion last week.

Church sources emphasized that the final decision on the visit, scheduled for May 28-June 2, rests with the pope, and that he would be reluctant to cancel it.

137,000 Poles Have Fled to West

GENEVA — An estimated 137,000 Poles have fled to Western Europe since the military takeover in Poland five months ago, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said Tuesday.

Of the total, 47,000 have formally applied for political asylum in the West and the other 90,000 have requested residence permits in Europe or an extension of their visitor's visa.

"A limited number of Poles, mainly sailors, have also arrived in Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East, where they have asked for asylum," the commissioner's office said. Austria has 30,000 of the Polish asylum-seekers, with 11,000 in West Germany, the statement said.

U.S. Reports Progress at Fez Talks

FEZ, Morocco — The United States and Morocco concluded the first meeting of their joint military commission on Tuesday, and the leader of the U.S. delegation, Assistant Defense Secretary Francis West, reported "excellent progress." He gave no details, however.

Diplomatic sources said that the officials discussed Morocco's request for U.S. weaponry and corresponding credits to help pursue its war against the Polisario guerrilla movement in the Western Sahara. The sources said that the commission agreed to meet at least twice a year and that later sessions would take up in detail the Moroccan offer to provide bases and other facilities for the proposed U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

Los Angeles Sues N.Y. Brokerage

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles County has filed suit in U.S. District Court here against a New York brokerage firm that it claims fraudulently used the county to conduct unauthorized investment transactions on which it stands to lose at least \$17.5 million.

The lawsuit against the New York firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette alleges the firm's salesman violated the U.S. Securities and Exchange Act by trading in U.S. government securities on behalf of the county but without its authorization.

The suit seeks not less than \$17.5 million in damages — an amount that represents the market loss the county stands to suffer on the transactions and the interest the firm charged on unsettled transactions.

E. German Youth to Help on Pipeline

BERLIN — Several hundred young East Germans will be going to the Soviet Union in May to help build the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, an East German newspaper said Tuesday.

Junge Welt (Young World), the newspaper of the East German Communist youth organization, said "hundreds of young East Germans" are to spend two years in the Soviet Union to build 346 kilometers (339 miles) of the pipeline. The first East German specialists have already arrived, the paper said.

Red Brigades Slay Politician in Naples

NAPLES — Two women suspected of being Red Brigades members shot and killed a Christian Democratic politician and his driver Tuesday in an ambush on a Naples street, the police reported.

Authorities said two women walked up to Raffaele Del Cogliano, commissioner of the Campania regional government, while he sat in his car and shot at him and his chauffeur. The two men died instantly. The police said there apparently were other accomplices.

It was the first fatal terrorist attack in Italy this year. Two other fatal attacks on Tuesday, in Catania, Sicily, and in Milan, were not immediately linked to terrorists.

Laotian Leader Opens Party Meeting

BANGKOK — President Souphanouvong of Laos on Tuesday opened the third congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Vietnam press agency reported.

The president praised the Communist movement for its takeover of power in 1975 and observed a minute of silence for Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese wartime leader who died in 1969, the report said.

The three-day congress, attended by 228 delegates representing more than 35,000 party members, will elect a new party central committee and politburo, the most important organ of Communist states. President Souphanouvong said that the congress would decide on the orientation and general tasks of the Lao revolution in the transitional period toward Socialism, including the "great measures" to be taken in the 1980s and beyond, the press agency said.

THYSSEN

Thyssen Information

In fiscal 1980/81, the Thyssen Group had to overcome a sharp slump. The aggravation of the European steel crisis severely affected our steel and specialty steel divisions. In the capital goods and manufactured products division, structural problems in certain domestic business sectors still led to considerable burdens; abroad, the continuing slack US demand for cars had adverse effects. The trend in our trading and services division remained gratifying. This also holds true for income from profit and loss transfer agreements. All in all, the 1980/81 result was not satisfactory.

Thyssen AG's net income — after release of Group reserves — totalled DM 52 million. On March 26, 1982, the stockholders' meeting decided to use this amount for a cash dividend of DM 2.00 per nominal DM 50.00 share, i.e. 4%. In addition, foreign stockholders will be reimbursed DM 0.23 per share by Bundesamt für Finanzen.

The overall economic situation so far has not improved during the current 1981/82 fiscal year. This holds true for the Federal Republic of Germany as well as worldwide. Nevertheless, the prospects for the Thyssen Group have improved.

Steel sales during the first five months of fiscal 1981/82 increased by 16%. With shipments practically remaining at last year's level, the increase in sales is therefore due to better revenues per ton. EC steel market regulations will be continued. The steel industry needs prices for its products with which it can operate economically. Otherwise it will suffer a decline in its technical efficiency. Thyssen's specialty steel division has well-balanced capacities, a high-grade product mix and a close-to-the-customer sales organization. During the past few months of fiscal 1981/82 sales have risen by 2%.

Thyssen Industrie is making progress. In particular as a result of several major export orders, Thyssen Industrie's orders on hand totalled DM 5.5 billion at the end of February. For the present fiscal year we are anticipating improved earnings.

The present situation of The Budd Company, our US subsidiary, is markedly influenced by the US automobile crisis. Budd's production facilities are being further streamlined. Because of its technical potential and its good market position, the company anticipates a significant improvement as soon as US car purchases rise again.

Our trading and services division continues to fare well. Thyssen Handelsunion is today operating worldwide in a great number of branches. During the

first five months of fiscal 1981/82 sales went up by 25%. In the international plant engineering business, orders on hand have so far reached more than DM 5 billion.

During the past few months of fiscal 1981/82, Thyssen's external sales worldwide have averaged DM 2.5 billion per month, i.e. 15% up from last year.

Thyssen worldwide 1980/81 (October 1, 1980 – September 30, 1981)

Total sales of the divisions		Labour force; annual average	149,800
Steel	DM 8.4 bill.		
Specialty steel	DM 3.0 bill.		
Capital goods and manufactured products	DM 9.3 bill.	From the balance sheet	
Trading and services	DM 14.6 bill.	Balance sheet total	DM 18.1 bill.
Total sales		Equity	DM 3.1 bill.
Thyssen Group	DM 35.3 bill.	Capital expenditure	DM 1,227 mill.
Intercompany sales	DM 7.1 bill.	Depreciation & amortization	DM 1,081 mill.
External sales		Dividend	DM 52 mill.
Thyssen Group	DM 28.2 bill.		

THYSSEN

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Reagan Is Said to Ask Congress Democrats For Pledge on Tax Cut

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration is seeking guarantees from Democratic congressional leaders that there will be no separate vote this year in Congress on whether to repeal the third year of the three-year tax cut enacted in 1981, sources close to the budget negotiations report.

The refusal of Democrats to go along with this request, as well as increased signs of partisan wrangling among the negotiators on a range of topics, created new pessimism on the future of the talks, the sources said Monday. They said the participants remained far apart.

Republican and Democratic legislators and aides both said they felt the talks could even be on the verge of collapse. A White House official said wearily that "it's going to be very, very tough" to make the talks successful. This official said the Democratic refusal to block a separate vote on the third year of the tax cut was "the biggest sticking point" of the negotiations.

Malaysia Invites 3 Khmer Leaders

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia—Malaysia is preparing to host at a meeting of three Khmer resistance factions aimed at forming a coalition to fight the 200,000-man Vietnamese occupation force in Cambodia.

"I am confident that the tripartite meeting will take place and we will see the formation of a coalition government," said Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, in offering Kuala Lumpur as the venue for the meeting. He spoke at a joint news conference with former Premier Son Sam of Cambodia, who heads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Mr. Son Sam refused to meet with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk earlier this year in Peking; he told reporters here Monday that "the invitation came too late." But he indicated he would be willing to attend a summit in Kuala Lumpur.

Plan to Restrict Fleets Dropped at Sea Parley

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—A crisis that threatened to wreck the Law of the Sea Conference was averted when Romania, and 29 Third World nations abandoned a proposal that would have restricted the world's fleets.

For more than five hours on Monday night, the United States and the Soviet Union, with parallel interests in insuring maximum freedom of the seas, bargained with Romania behind closed doors.

In the end, Bucharest's delegate, Mazilu Dumitru, gave up his amendment that would have required warships sailing within 12 miles (19 kilometers) of any nation's coast to give advance notice of their passage and win the approval of the coastal state.

Right of Innocent Passage
In contrast, the draft treaty permits naval vessels to sail through these waters, described as territorial because they belong to coastal nations, provided their passage is innocent.

The right of innocent passage—anything that does not threaten the peace of a coastal nation—is regarded both by Washington and Moscow as one of the prime virtues of the draft treaty.

Budapest Official at Elysee

PARIS—President Francois Mitterrand had talks Tuesday with Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel of Hungary, the first Eastern European political leader he has received since his election 11 months ago.



A U.S. immigration official gestures toward another official who is escorting two alleged illegal aliens, wearing hard hats, from a bakery where the men had been working in Chicago.

U.S. Agents Round Up Illegal Aliens in Higher-Paid Jobs

NEW YORK—U.S. immigration agents have apprehended hundreds of illegal aliens at job sites across the United States in what the government said was an effort to recapture higher-paying jobs for unemployed American citizens.

Agents on Monday apprehended hundreds of aliens who did not bear the blue-lettered "resident alien" cards at sites in and around New York, Detroit, Chicago, Denver, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco in sweeps that are expected to continue through the week.

The immigration service said it expected to apprehend 3,000 to 5,000 illegal aliens holding jobs that it says are being taken away from unemployed citizens and legal aliens.

In the past, immigration service officials said they often caught illegal aliens working the low-skilled and minimum-wage jobs. In most cases, the officials said, the jobs were simply filled again by other illegal aliens.

However, William S. Slattery, chief of special investigations in the immigration service's New York office, said the objective this time was to remove illegal workers from better-paying jobs that would then be available for unemployed citizens in the surrounding community.

The agency estimates that there are three million to six million illegal aliens in the United States and that about half hold jobs illegally. According to immigration officials, the principal targets are illegal aliens earning \$4.50 an hour, with some getting as much as \$7 to \$9 an hour.

Reagan May Testify During Trial Of Hinckley, Prosecutor Indicates

WASHINGTON—President Reagan may testify in the trial of John W. Hinckley Jr., who is accused of trying to assassinate him nearly 13 months ago, a government prosecutor said Tuesday.

The chief prosecutor, Roger M. Adelman, addressing 90 prospective jurors at the start of Mr. Hinckley's trial, said of Mr. Reagan:

"There will be testimony about him or you will hear testimony from him. I think I will leave it at that."

A White House official, who asked not to be identified, said no decision had been made how Mr. Reagan would testify. The president could decide to testify on videotape rather than appear at the trial in U.S. District Court.

Mr. Adelman said two other victims of Mr. Hinckley's shooting outside a Washington hotel, a retired Washington policeman, Thomas K. Delahanty, and a Secret Service agent, Timothy J. McCarthy, might be called as witnesses.

The prosecutor did not mention the White House press secretary, James S. Brady, who was the most seriously wounded of the four men Mr. Hinckley is accused of shooting. Mr. Brady, who was shot in the head, underwent months of hospitalization and several operations and is still partly paralyzed.

Mr. Hinckley, 26, the son of a wealthy Colorado oil executive, was brought to the courtroom Tuesday from a basement cell under strict security precautions. Everyone who passed through the two pedestrian entrances to the building, including courthouse employees, walked through metal detectors.

Those entering the courtroom used for jury selection passed through a second metal detector and had their belongings scanned by a portable X-ray machine. Law enforcement officers, some accompanied by bomb-sniffing dogs, patrolled the hallways and the sidewalks outside the courtroom.

The 13-count indictment charges Mr. Hinckley with attempting to kill the president; assault on a federal officer; use of a firearm during commission of a federal offense; assault with intent to kill while armed; assault with a dangerous weapon; assault on a police officer and carrying a pistol without a license.

Mr. Hinckley has admitted committing the crimes, but his chief defense is that he was insane, and thus not legally responsible for his actions, when he shot Mr. Reagan on March 30, 1981.

Judge Barrington Parker has yet to rule on a number of pretrial issues involving Mr. Hinckley's defense, including a government request that he decide whether jurors should eventually be told that Mr. Hinckley could go free if he is found innocent by reason of insanity.

An appellate court on March 5 struck down the automatic commitment to a mental institution imposed on defendants charged with federal crimes in Washington who were found innocent by reason of insanity.

Judge Parker must decide whether the appellate court ruling applies to the Hinckley case, in which the defendant is charged with both federal and local crimes.

UN Forced to Take Over Refugees In Latin America Amid Quarrels

By Alan Riding

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been forced to assume direct control of the Central American refugee program in Honduras because of bitter squabbling over politics and religion among local agencies.

Some agencies have accused one another of collaborating either with Salvadoran rebel groups or with the Central Intelligence Agency, and others have complained that fundamentalist sects are more interested in converting Roman Catholic refugees to Protestantism than in improving their welfare.

The Honduran government has also become involved, vetoing a UN refugee office plan to appoint a liberal evangelical committee as the main executive agency.

As a result, the UN refugee office has made an unusual decision and is running its own program for the 25,000 or so refugees who have fled to Honduras from political violence and unrest in neighboring El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

A six-man emergency team arrived from Geneva early in April. Seventeen refugee experts are to be stationed here.

"We always like to think that refugees are an apolitical problem," one European official of the refugee office said, "but there's nothing more political than refugees. They always get caught up in propaganda wars."

At present, for example, leftists point to the 15,000 refugees from El Salvador's civil war as evidence of the brutality of the Salvadoran armed forces, and conservatives, including the Reagan administration, argue that the flight of some 10,000 Miskito Indians from Nicaragua is proof of the brutality of its revolutionary government.

Politically stable itself, Honduras has found itself surrounded by nations caught up in revolutionary turmoil and has become a reluctant host to their refugees. Most recently, some 600 Guatemalans who felt threatened by extremist

violence at home have sought refuge in Honduras.

Beginning in early 1980, Salvadoran refugees began pouring into western Honduras. The Honduran government's decision to keep the refugees as close to the border as possible in the hope that they would return home created new problems, not only because the refugee camps were accused of providing food and safe havens for guerrillas but also because Salvadoran patrols frequently entered Honduras, kidnapping and killing suspected rebel collaborators among the refugees.

Yet only in late 1981, after new incidents revealed the extent of the Honduran Army's collaboration with Salvadoran soldiers, did Honduras succumb to pressure from the United States and the UN refugee office and allow the relocation of the Salvadoran refugees to camps some 50 miles inside Honduras.

The fiercest religious dispute among the voluntary agencies involved the Salvadorans.

In August, 1980, the UN refugee office designated the Evangelical Committee for Development and

National Emergency, known by its Spanish acronym of Ceden, as its coordinating agency. Ceden was a Protestant group, but it worked with Roman Catholic and lay organizations and concentrated on humanitarian rather than religious work.

By mid-1981, however, some of the more conservative churches belonging to Ceden began accusing refugee workers of sympathizing with the guerrilla cause and neglecting their religious commitment. Ceden's relations with World Vision International, a California-based evangelical development group, also deteriorated after charges that World Vision workers had handed over some refugees to Salvadoran soldiers.

Meanwhile, under an avalanche of criticism, including charges of CIA links, World Vision withdrew from refugee activities and the refugee office decided that Ceden should no longer act as the coordinating agency. And when the Honduran government vetoed the appointment of the new Emergency Committee, the United Nations was forced to take over the refugee program.

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South Atlantic Choices

Diplomacy Now The Hard Truth

Responding to force, Britain has used force to recapture South Georgia, an uninhabited "dependency" of the Falklands and a place that gives the British a reasonably close-in dry lodging and, not so incidentally, a good claim to the resources of Antarctica, whatever they turn out to be. The recapture was one of the few prospective South Atlantic military operations that promised easy success to Britain's distant fleet. Presumably, Prime Minister Thatcher will rest on this.

Argentina, making a virtue of necessity, is now seeking to turn the South Georgia action to its advantage as the Organization of American States. It is invoking the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (the Rio Treaty) against Britain.

However, Buenos Aires can expect no more than thin political comfort, not genuine aid, from its fellow Latins. Its first use of force remains the dominant political reality, and the United States, which has insisted since 1947 that Rio does not cover Latin territorial disputes with Europeans, opposes the Argentine aggressor's appeal.

Both Buenos Aires and London have left themselves little room for maneuver. In theory, however, their interests remain compatible. It helps to recall that for the last 20 years, Britain, aware that the Falklands could not be defended, has pondered the question of transferring sovereignty to Argentina. The perennial problem was the responsibility felt to the local inhabitants. The Argentine invasion proved the point that the islands were hard to defend. But the invasion has also intensified the determination of the British people not to abandon the islands to a totalitarian Argentine regime. Mrs. Thatcher regularly suggests that the wishes of the islanders should be paramount.

She blurs her case with that suggestion. To oppose Argentine aggression is necessary and right, and for that reason Argentina's troops must be removed; then the question of sovereignty can be negotiated. But to say that the 1,800 islanders will be allowed to control Britain's policy in the end seems unrealistic. They are no more likely to be given such absolute power over their country's policy than were the Panama Canal Zone, say, or the Israeli settlers in Yamit.

The trick is to find a formula that, after a rollback, satisfies Argentina on sovereignty but lets Britain protect the interests of the islanders, as Britain finally weighs them. Perhaps Mrs. Thatcher, fresh from a triumph of arms, can review her diplomatic case.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

If Argentina were a democracy, its present government would by now have resigned or faced impeachment over the Falklands dispute. Its people have been misled by their non-elected junta on every salient point. Britain really was not supposed to resist seizure of the islands, the world was expected to shrug, and in the event of an uproar, well, Argentina would pull out its troops for a token few months, as long as everyone accepted that its flag was there forever. But the Royal Navy has retaken South Georgia with embarrassing ease, and an embattled Argentina is on the defensive everywhere.

Such miscalculations could occur in a democracy. But they positively flourish in a country without opposition parties or a free press, where orchestrated rallies substitute for deliberation. Argentina's political system is rooted in force, which may be why its rulers have so grievously misjudged the world's reaction to the Falklands annexation.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has tried, tactfully, to spell out the hard truth to Argentina: There won't be a peaceful outcome unless it stops insisting on guaranteed sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The British rightly reject that as rewarding aggression. But there is a real question whether that truth will ever sink in until the United States expresses it, loud and clear.

Britain manifestly has the better case in law and principle. This is not a wrangle over colonialism. The Falklands are not self-evidently part of Argentina. Nor is the Argentine claim based on common ethnic ties, a critical point, since the United Nations regards self-determination as "paramount" in defining colonialism. Even if the facts were otherwise, Argentina would have no warrant for its use of force, violating the same Rio Pact that it has invoked against Britain.

High time, surely, that the United States said just that, as already implied by its Security Council vote calling for Argentina's withdrawal. The invasion of the Falklands was a rash and irresponsible act, carried out by generals who misread President Reagan's attempt to befriend them. Disenchanted U.S. mediators now murmur privately about the "gang of thugs" in Buenos Aires.

Neutrality was justified while Haig's mission had some chance of success; that chance is vanishing. Britain's European allies, meanwhile, are not neutral but have unanimously imposed economic sanctions on Argentina. The British have a right to expect that kind of solidarity from Washington as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Letters

Horn of Africa

The sinister alliance of Libya, Ethiopia, and Somalia came up in the British House of Lords for the first time on Monday, April 19, in a question put by the Liberal peer Lord Avebury. He asked the British government for its opinion as to the influence of this alliance as regards peace in the Horn of Africa. For the government, Lord Belstead admitted that neighboring countries did not welcome the alliance. When pressed further he agreed that the parties to the alliance had, as their real objective, the destabilization of the region and especially of Somalia. The leader of the opposition requested that more aid be given to Somalia, but the government expressed itself as unwilling.

A supplementary question sought increased attention to threatened countries such as Egypt, Somalia, Oman, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia, all of which were the beneficiaries of the Soviet Union behind the alliance, but the government said it had no evidence of such influence, adding that the 1980 agreement between the United States and Somalia should provide sufficient defense.

At this time of focus upon the Falklands, it is perhaps understandable that the Horn of Africa should take second place in the public mind. But a Soviet gash at Saudi oil is still very much in the cards. It is no use having it all off onto the Organization of African Unity—whose next chairman is none other than Col. Qaddafi.

LOUIS FITZGIBBON, Havant, England.

Haig, Pro and Con

Regarding "Haig Should Stay Home" (HT, April 16): Not only is this editorial fabulous, but it could have been written by the KGB's disinformation section.

MICHAEL S. LOFGREN, Basel, Switzerland.

Secretary Haig is articulate, intelligent and tough. He is also a former general. His entire adult

life, until very recently, was spent in the military service. General officers in the U.S. Army are given prerogatives and treatment by their subordinates that once was accorded to absolute monarchs. Is Haig the man to resist junta generals in Latin America?

OSCAR MORRISON, Frankfurt.

Falkland Misc.

When the United States offered itself as mediator and Mrs. Thatcher accepted, it was clear that no good could come to Britain, since a primary U.S. objective would be to protect the existing military dictatorship in Argentina. Then, as one watched Haig trying to snatch defeat from the jaws of victory, one could not help seeing the Reagan-Haig team as a conspiracy against democracy everywhere.

ELLIOTT H. WILSON, Malaga, Spain.

Could a small British force, with air and bombardment cover, capture an island held by 5,000 Argentine troops—and without risking the safety of the 1,800 islanders? Perhaps the British commander should call the Defense Ministry in Jerusalem for expert advice on how to get all of the islanders out safely; take away some of the more lethal military toys of the Argentines; see that everyone gets home safely; give medical aid to all who need it; keep the aggressors at bay; set up a more enlightened island administration; develop its autonomous status and economy; and, finally, make peace with the former enemy.

M.B.C. DOV.

The European countries have a double standard. They never called for economic sanctions against Israel for seizing territory.

R. SIMAN, Athens.

Shah, Ayatollah

Regarding "Iran Is Still Wavering Between Two Worlds" (HT, April 21): In his otherwise excellent article, Michael Kennedy

writes that "there are a lot of similarities between the cruelly under the shah and what is going on today." This is most unfair to the late shah and extremely complimentary to Khomeini.

London. H. MOHSEMAN.

Purpose in Vietnam

Regarding "One Way to Help Avoid Another Vietnam" (HT, April 14): Stanley Karnow smoothes fundamental truth with petting. What the late John McNaughton said in 1965 or what "worried" Lyndon Johnson or John F. Kennedy or, in fact, what got America into the war and what got it out is of minor concern. The fundamental question is: Was there a noble purpose to be served by U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war?

Those of us who backed the war did not need the subsequent genocide in Cambodia or the spectacle of the sea awash with fleeing Vietnamese to know that we were fighting against evil and protecting the lives of millions of people. U.S. involvement was morally justified because of the nature of the Communist foe.

K.H. HECHT, Solna, Sweden.

Taiwan Arms

Regarding "Peking Heightens Criticism of U.S. on Taiwan Arms" (HT, April 7): Thomas Jefferson said he had "sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the human mind." Let Americans be fortified by these words: the author of the Declaration of Independence, lest they fall into the temptation of sacrificing freedom in Taiwan to play the "Red China card" against the Soviet Union.

The Republic of China's hostility to Communist tyranny is also eternal. We are arming ourselves morally as well as militarily to overcome, with God and honest men everywhere.

YU-TANG DANIEL LEW, Editor, "Sino-American Relations," Taipei.

When Israel Dismays Supporters in America

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Nothing is more vital to the existence of Israel than the continued approval of Americans in general and American Jews in particular. The Jewish state would never have been reborn a generation ago, nor have survived until now, without U.S. support.

So it is tragic to observe the extent to which Prime Minister Begin has squandered that sympathy by stubbornly pursuing narrow nationalistic policies.

And it is equally frustrating to see the Reagan administration, which ought to be leaning on Begin to behave more flexibly, floundering around without a realistic approach to a Middle East accommodation.

The rapprochement between Israel and Egypt has ceased to be a cause for celebration in either country, or anywhere else for that matter. For unless Begin changes course, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is going to come under increasing domestic and external pressure to return to the Arab fold and thereby aggravate the isolation of Israel.

Israel has managed to stand up to the Arabs before. But its strong performances were founded largely on the fact that it could count on overwhelming support in

the United States. That base has been eroding, however, as American Jews and non-Jews alike begin to view Israel as just another country rather than as a unique U.S. client that merits special attention.

A significant indication of this development has been the shifting attitudes of American Jewish leaders like Philip Klutznick, secretary of commerce during the Carter administration and a former president of the World Jewish Congress.

Late last year, in an effort to study possible compromises between Israel and the Arabs, Klutznick visited several Arab countries, among them Saudi Arabia. He has spoken out in favor of negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, contending that the establishment of a Palestinian state must be part of a Middle East settlement.

Another prominent American Jewish spokesman, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, noted recently in the New York Review of Books that financial support for Israel from U.S. Jews has been falling off, primarily due to disenchantment with Begin. The sense of disappointment in Israel

among American Jews is reflected in opinion surveys. A Newsweek poll published in September showed that a majority of American Jews believed that Begin was hurting Israel's cause in the United States.

In Washington, lobbyists for Israel report that their work is more difficult than it has ever been. Congress, which once endorsed Israeli conduct almost automatically, is now much harder to persuade.

Arab oil has contributed somewhat to the difference. More important, perhaps, is that Israel under Begin has lost its image as a bastion of humanity and justice in the Middle East. Hyman Bookbinder, a Jewish lobbyist for the American Jewish Committee, says: "For the first time in all the years that I've been in Washington, I've had to answer questions about the basic morality of Israel's position."

What provokes such questions about Israel's moral position is its repression of Arabs on the West Bank and in Gaza. Israeli soldiers depicted on U.S. television screens resemble the bullies who beat up Jews in times past in other places. Begin has further alienated Israel's

American friends by actions like the attack against an Iraqi nuclear power plant and the bombing of a Beirut residential neighborhood last year.

The Reagan administration has been unable to restrain Begin because its perception of the Middle East is blurred. Its priority has been to stiffen the area against the Soviet Union rather than focus on the regional tensions. So it has vacillated — first trying to appease the Arabs, then attempting to placate Israel, then switching back again. Tactics have become its substitute for a policy.

Back in 1916, when Britain issued the Balfour Declaration pledging to create a Jewish homeland in Palestine, a young German Zionist by the name of Nahum Goldmann commented: "It's all very well for the British to recognize the concept of a Jewish homeland, but it will only be meaningful when we win the same recognition from the Arabs."

That present observation is just as true today as it was then. Israel cannot endure on its own, without either Arab tolerance or American support. Begin has been throwing away both.

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Politicians and the Nuclear Policies of America

A Good Precedent for Bipartisanship

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — One of the major problems for both U.S. political parties in the next couple of years will be how to keep the control of nuclear weapons from becoming a partisan political issue in the elections of 1982 and 1984.

There is general agreement that this elemental and emotional issue is not now, and should not be, a partisan question. But the temptation to exploit it for party or personal ends is very great.

Fortunately, there are two precedents in American history that might be helpful in guiding the parties in what is obviously an inevitable and necessary debate — one disastrous and the other hopeful.

At the end of World War I, partisan and personal differences between President Woodrow Wilson and the leaders of the Senate led to the rejection of the League of Nations and the retreat of the United States into isolation, which in turn contributed to Hitler's conviction that with an isolated America and a divided Europe, he could win World War II.

At the end of World War II, Roosevelt and Truman decided to avoid this historic blunder by bringing the Republican leaders into the peace treaty negotiations and the formation of the United Nations.

An agreement was reached between the parties, early in the postwar negotiations, to avoid the acrimonious divisions that crippled the League. "Both Republican and Democratic leaders took a course," John Foster Dulles wrote later in "War or Peace," "which put the welfare of the nation and the world above what each, at the time, thought was a partisan advantage."

At first, Roosevelt thought of this as merely an arrangement to "inform" the Republicans of his negotiations with Stalin. Ironically, it was Harry Truman, the most partisan of men, who decided to make a bipartisan partnership with the Republican opposition.

"This experience made clear to me," Dulles wrote, "that any bipartisan effort

ought to give the opposition party an opportunity to share in the formulation and development of policy."

Like Roosevelt, who brought Stimson and Knox and other Republicans into his war cabinet, Truman put Sen. Arthur Vandenberg and Dulles on his negotiating delegations to the peace treaties and the formation of the United Nations.

Dulles concluded that this "has, in my opinion, made an indispensable contribution at a critical period. In the area where there has been this kind of bipartisanship, the administration has been able to proceed with confidence."

Obviously, these historical analogies are not precise, but they are comparable and relevant. Reagan could go Woodrow Wilson's way at Versailles, ignoring the Senate opposition he needs for any treaty on the control of nuclear weapons. He could go Truman's way of bringing the opposition directly into the negotiations. Or he could do nothing more than express his desire for nuclear control and allow the issue to be dominated by the anti-nuclear demonstrators in the churches, the universities and the streets.

Maybe the worst choice he could make would be to do nothing. His administration is at least partly responsible for the anti-nuclear protests in Europe and at home, with its insistence on military budgets it can't afford, and its casual talk about the possibilities of nuclear "demonstrations" and "limited nuclear war."

But lately Reagan has been inviting talk with Brezhnev and negotiations with the Soviets for control of the arms race.

Much will depend, however, or so it seems here, on whether he invites, even insists, that the Democrats share in these negotiations, or rather keeps them out and allows them to make a partisan decision on the issue of what is clearly a national problem. If he did that, it could make things even worse than they really are.

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Sen. Jackson's Anti-Blunder Proposal

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Henry Jackson, a U.S. senator for 30 years, is known as a strong defense man and no sentimentalist. He is, by reputation at least, the Democratic superhawk. But reputations are often misleading. Jackson is among the few students of defense who are neither shocked nor disconcerted by the sudden popular discovery of the nuclear menace.

Meeting reporters for breakfast recently, he handed out a thick packet of documents showing a long record of warning about nuclear weapons. In 1953 he told the Senate: "If the road before us continues without turning, the future promises us at best a world living in fear of annihilation."

There has been no turning in the road. The future is here. The same sentiments, appropriately updated, are echoed in Jackson's recent Senate resolution calling for a conservative variant of the nuclear "freeze."

When he introduced the resolution, with Republican Sen. John Warner of Virginia as co-sponsor, some people wrote Jackson off as a man on a White House errand, seeking to ease the growing pressure on President Reagan. That idea he indignantly rejects. "It was worked out between Dorothy Fodick [his national security staff assistant] and myself and no one else," he says.

In fact, in the Jackson file distributed to reporters there is a letter to the president dated March, 1981, urging "a bold and imaginative proposal for serious arms reductions [at] sharply reduced levels."

If anyone could say why Jackson's advice has gone so long unheeded, then we might have a useful key to the nuclear dilemma. The problem, after all, has changed only in scale since Winston Churchill defined it vividly three decades ago. The explosion of a Soviet hydrogen bomb, Churchill said, meant that "safety has become the sturdy child of terror." The child has grown into an adolescent and is less sturdy.

One factor that has thwarted Jackson and others is the tendency of weapons technology to outrun political calculation. For in-

stance, the "MIRV-ing" of missiles (making "independently targetable" warheads on them) and the Cruise missile are destabilizing by-blows of technology, not detectable to timely forethought of their political effect.

Every effort to grapple with arms technology after the fact seems to yield only greater complexity. Arms control has become the task of national security, at best, and to arms-control intellectuals as tax-exempt bills are to accountants and lawyers, and too often, for a few others.

That, presumably, is why Jackson's thoughts are turning to a new investment of energy in the neglected political and institutional checks against nuclear war. The United States and the Soviet Union, he thinks, should establish by negotiation a "joint command post" to exchange critical information and avoid miscalculation.

He calls it a "conception in search of an architect." The architect would certainly need to bring more candor and information from the Russians than they usually provide, as well as allied allied suspicion of any superpower club that seems to monitor the destiny of others without consultation.

But Jackson's "command post" idea does recognize that political instability and miscalculation are more likely than arms races, alone to produce unwanted conflict.

Every war in history has had its "blundering generation," as one historian called the American generation of the 1850s that set the stage for the Civil War. Churchill, reviewing the origins of World War I, concluded that "far more than their virtues, the virtues of nations, ill-directed or mis-directed by their rulers, became the causes of their own undoing and of general catastrophe."

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Merge the Freezers?

By Alton Frye

NEW YORK — Like every American president, Ronald Reagan finds himself the object of contradictory advice. On no issue is that tension of counsel so troubling as on the questions of nuclear strategy and diplomacy.

Lawrence Bellenson, a lawyer-scholar who has been close to Reagan since his Screen Actors Guild days, urges him to stop trying to match the Soviets with conventional forces and shift to a Fortress America strategy relying primarily on nuclear capabilities. Others, including former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, make the case for de-emphasizing nuclear weapons and strengthening usable conventional forces.

Into this swirl of contending strategies comes a president who is new to such matters. It is not necessarily bad that Reagan is encountering these issues late in a political career that has focused on other problems. After a generation of arcane refinements, the main issues of nuclear policy cry out for fresh appraisal and a new synthesis.

Strategic technology has not reached its limits, but it has demonstrated its limitations as an instrument of national security. Any president faces the daunting task of blending sound judgment about weapons with wise diplomatic initiatives. And neither strategy nor diplomacy is likely to succeed without a steadfast political consensus among the people.

Building a durable domestic coalition on those questions ought to be this president's foremost priority in foreign policy. The emergence of a powerful movement for a nuclear freeze provides both the challenge and the opportunity to seek such a coalition.

To do so, Reagan will need an organizing principle that can bridge the early divisions between proponents of the freeze proposal advanced by Sens. Kennedy and Hatfield and the contending plan of Sens. Jackson and Warner. Both of the major freeze propos-

als stress that any such agreement must be negotiated with the Soviets and led to reductions in nuclear forces. Both insist that any dithering be mutual — no unilateralism here — and verifiable. The plans contemplate comprehensive limits on strategic and theater nuclear forces, not a selective freeze that would favor one side or the other. Both initiatives are, fundamentally, prods to the president, conveying the evident public pressure to get back to the nuclear negotiations that have languished since the SALT-2 treaty faltered.

As he prepares for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, perhaps by this summer, the president would serve America well and strengthen his hand greatly by integrating the two freeze initiatives. He could do so by adopting a straightforward concept to guide diplomacy with Moscow. To enhance stability, changes in force deployments would be permitted — but they must be accompanied by proportionately greater reductions in total force levels.

Specifically, for each new, more servicable strategic weapon deployed by either side, it should eliminate two older, less stabilizing weapons. The price of modernization would be reductions.

This principle would directly implement the president's oft-stated commitment to "real arms control." It would ensure that any changes in overall force levels would be downward, not upward.

President Reagan's defense program and his slowness on negotiations have created a widespread suspicion that he inclines to arm but not to parley. No impression could be more destructive of the political foundations vital to his foreign policy. If he is to erase that impression, he will have to frame an initiative, basic at once and credible to American voters and negotiable with his Soviet counterparts.

The writer is a senior fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations.



The Figures Spell 'Depression'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Did you ever think you would see the day when a \$100-billion budget deficit would be the equivalent of fiscal integrity? Neither did I. Yet that is what responsible Democrats and Republicans are shooting for in fiscal 1983. And to get the deficit cut to that level will require a combination of tax increases and budget reductions of some \$40 billion over and above adjustments already recommended by the Reagan administration.

What accounts for these big budget deficits? The tax cut, of course, is one major cause. Although the American economy is projected to grow by \$3 trillion to \$5 trillion between 1982 and 1987, the government's tax take will increase by only \$251 billion as a result of the over-generous gifts to corporations and individuals in the 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act. Without that tax bill, projected fiscal revenues for 1987 would have been \$294 billion higher, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

Against this incoming revenue trickle, look at what happens to expenditures. According to the CBO's analysis (the best and most impartial work done by anyone), federal outlays will rise by \$790 billion under the Reagan program between 1982 and 1987, from \$470 billion to \$1,133 billion.

Of that \$390-billion increase, \$182 billion is accounted for by social benefit programs (\$351 billion to \$533 billion); \$113 billion by boosted military outlays (\$190 to \$303 billion); and \$83 billion by higher interest payments (a doubling from \$85 to \$168 billion). Talking about the grim deficit

prospect the other day, William W. Kaufmann of the Brookings Institution recalled an old legend: "John Jacob Astor was in the ship's bar when the Titanic hit the iceberg in 1912. Supposedly, he turned to the bartender and said, 'I asked for ice, but this is ridiculous.'"

It is a bit of a shock to look back at President Reagan's "Program for Economic Recovery," issued just over a year ago (on Feb. 18, 1981) and find on page 12 that the deficit for fiscal 1983 was estimated at only \$23 billion. In the much publicized "negotiations" to find a compromise to get the fiscal 1983 deficit down to \$100 billion, the assumption on both sides is that the \$23 billion has ballooned to about \$140 billion.

That figure coincides with the CBO's most favorable scenario of \$142 billion. The worst-case projection runs to \$169 billion.

And, don't forget, Reaganomics was supposed to produce a balanced budget in fiscal 1984. The Feb. 18, 1981, document continued: "That will not be a one-time occurrence... The federal budget will actually generate a surplus in 1985 (\$7 billion) and 1986 (\$30 billion), for the first time since 1967."

However, unless drastic revisions are made on both the tax and the spending sides of the budgets, the CBO puts the 1985 deficit in a range of \$146-\$259 billion, and the 1986 red ink in a range of \$152-\$316 billion.

There is simply no precedent for such staggering deficits over a long period of time. Economists at Brookings, in Wall Street and elsewhere argue that unless some \$150 billion can be sliced from the mid-

points of such deficit estimates by 1985 — say, to no more than \$80 billion in that year — it is difficult to articulate the kind of economic calamity America may face.

Conservative and liberal economists agree on this issue. Herbert Stein and Rudolph Penner of the American Enterprise Institute have consistently pointed out that the Reagan administration's recent cavalier attitude toward deficits accepts the prospect that they will grow bigger rather than smaller in the next three years.

Charles L. Schultze of Brookings notes that a long period of high interest rates produced by the combination of big budget deficits and a restrictive monetary policy could lead to a phenomenon "that has been avoided in the postwar period — a financially induced recession of substantial depth and long duration."

Schultze could have put that last phrase in one word: depression.

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April 28: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Bristly Parisian Growths

PARIS — Not the least interesting sight in the restaurants just now is the fine growths of belligerent hair, straight and stiff as pig's bristles, that are appearing rapidly under the noses of maitres d'hôtel, sommeliers and waiters. There is a growing change in their facial appearance. Moustachios are vying in exuberance with spring flowers, and this at a time when nine out of ten American men who enter the restaurants are as clean-shaven as the traditional burglar, prize-fighter, actor and parson. Is it that the waiters do not wish longer to be mistaken for any of these? Or is it, as some have said, that lovely woman is at the bottom of this matter, too?

1932: Taxing Americans Abroad

PARIS — Americans living in Paris viewed with the greatest anxiety the report from Washington that the Senate Finance Committee had struck from the House revenue bill the income tax exemption allowed Americans living abroad. Though the measure was expected here to be deleted eventually in the conference committee of the two houses, interest was keenly shown in the possible repercussions if the bill was carried with the income tax provisions. Hitherto, Americans living abroad and earning incomes derived outside the United States have been exempted from home income tax laws, except in case of proceeds of investments or business profits.

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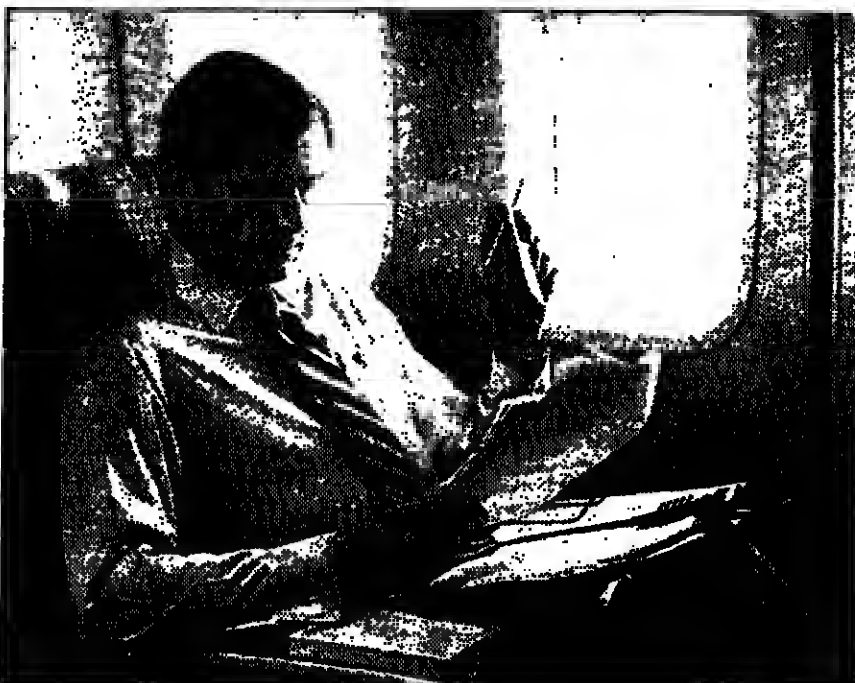
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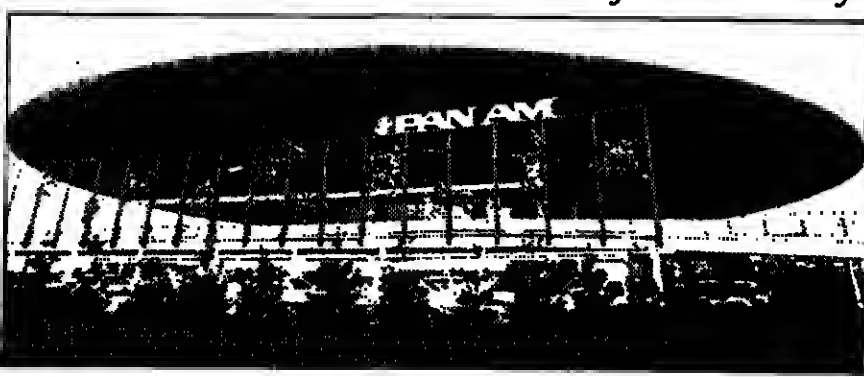
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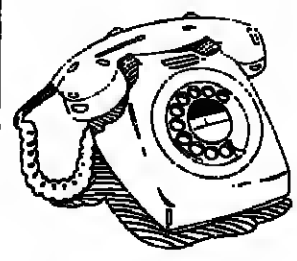
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French Writer Disappears, Adding To Fears of Terrorism Campaign

By Richard Eder
New York Times Service

PARIS — The disappearance of a prominent literary journalist has added to the growing fears that France may be facing its most serious terrorist challenge in years.

Jean-Edern Hallier, a columnist, failed to return home on Sunday after dining with friends. On Monday, an anonymous telephone caller said that Mr. Hallier was in the hands of the French Revolutionary Brigades, until now an unknown group. The police have set up a high-level investigation and are treating the disappearance as a kidnapping.

[The Associated Press reported,

however, that police on Tuesday somewhat downplayed the kidnapping angle, citing Mr. Hallier's "unusual personality," a reference to his frequent self-publicizing schemes. His family said that they had received no communication from anyone concerning his disappearance.]

In recent weeks, the bombing of a passenger train, the assassination of an Israeli diplomat and the explosion of a car bomb on a busy Paris street have built up public and official alarm. They have also led the government to hold a series of what it calls war councils.

Where the war is coming from is unclear. There are indications,



Jean-Edern Hallier

EEC Meeting Stalemates on U.K. Refund

10 Foreign Ministers Schedule More Talks

LUXEMBOURG — The member countries of the European Economic Community failed Tuesday in a new attempt to settle their three-year-old dispute on Britain's contribution to the community budget.

Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium, chairman of the ministerial meeting, said at a news conference that the ministers were still divided over the amount that Britain would receive after a reform of the EEC budget. They also could not agree on how many years any special budget arrangement for Britain would last, he said.

Mr. Tindemans said the foreign ministers of the 10 EEC nations would meet again "within a few days" to try to settle the matter. Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister, said that the meeting would be held May 7 and 8 at Villers-le-Temple, Belgium.

In Iran, Turmoil Becomes 'Tedious'

By Jonathan B. Randal
Washington Post Service

TEHRAN — The young Iranian woman took the perfume the visitor from Europe had brought, looked straight ahead and remained silent for more than a minute.

Having returned to Iran for the first time in nearly two years, the visitor wondered if he had blundered unintentionally. Had the perfume touched off memories of a more carefree Tehran?

Finally she spoke: "Life has become tedious, an odd thing to say perhaps about a revolution I so earnestly wanted to witness, to chart its every twist and turn."

"Now, three years later, there is nothing new, just tedious repetition, idle talk of a coup d'état, news of 12-year-olds arrested or thousands of teen-agers walking across mine fields convinced they were going straight to heaven in the war against Iraq."

"Life has become hazardous, nothing is sure," she said. "How many people were killed in the recent offensive in the south?" she asked almost idly.

codes is enforced in offices, stores, public places and only the rare woman dares to go bareheaded in the streets where, in theory at least, head scarves are not obligatory.

The young woman considered Tehran women lucky. She said that other cities "women have to wear the chador," the ankle-length garment worn over the head and which requires at least one hand to keep in place.

Introduction to Mullahs

"Our generation knew nothing about mullahs," she said. "The older generation did, and did not trust the mullahs. That is the problem. Just think that when my mother was young and in school the chador was banned."

"Now they say the universities will be reopened soon. But I feel that women's rights will be increasingly restricted. Will the universities accept as many women as men?"

"When you come down to it, the mullahs think that women must sacrifice themselves for their children and husbands who have all the rights in the Islamic republic."

Nonetheless, life goes on for her and other members of what she admitted had been the privileged classes before the revolution. For fear of being denounced for living in sin by her neighborhood komiteh, the small revolutionary units established in each neighborhood, she and her lover have contracted a temporary marriage, known in Shiite Islam as *siah*.

They Aren't Enemies

"Yet, the cultured and cultivated woman that I am finds them in an odd way," she said. "At least they believe in the truth, their truth. Ignorant people, yes, that they are, but I do not see them as enemies."

The revolution has convinced her that "there is nothing good in store for us." After the war with Iraq, she said, the mullahs will purge the armed forces. "We have an infinite capacity for misery and suffering," she said. "Where has all the revolutionary idealism gone? There is no real plan to change the country."

President of Iraq Questions Aims Of Superpowers

Reuters

KUWAIT — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq said Tuesday he doubted that the United States and the Soviet Union wanted the Iraq-Iran war to end.

"The Soviet Union and the United States declare they desire the war to stop, but declarations are one thing and intentions are another," Mr. Hussein told a group of Kuwaiti newspaper editors in Baghdad. "Do they really wish the war to end? I cannot give a definite answer."

He said Washington and Moscow could have influenced the outcome if they wanted the 19-month conflict to end.

In the interview, published in several Kuwaiti newspapers, Mr. Hussein said Iraq was now buying weapons from Egypt directly instead of through third parties.

House Panel May Confront Reagan On CIA Studies of Arab Investment

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A House subcommittee may confront President Reagan on a question of secrecy this week by pressing for publication of CIA documents on the extent of Arab investments in the United States.

Mr. Reagan has formally refused to permit disclosure of the studies on the ground that their release "would be likely to cause grave injury to our foreign relations or would compromise sources and methods of intelligence gathering."

For instance, one report printed by the subcommittee, evidently a Treasury Department document about "deleted" Saudi assets in the United States and foreign branches of U.S. banks, was clearly stamped "SECRET." Such a classification constitutes an assertion that unauthorized disclosure of such details "reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security."

Under an arrangement reached between the CIA and the subcommittee, CIA Director William J. Casey agreed September to arrange for a declassification review of the 17 documents in question. The review was not completed until mid-January.

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal of New York, chairman of the Government Operations subcommittee on commerce, consumer and monetary affairs, responded last week by introducing a resolution calling on the House to overrule Mr. Reagan and authorize publication with only a few deletions to protect "specific intelligence sources and methods."

Rep. Rosenthal and his aides contend that the degree of secrecy the administration has insisted upon is "judicious." They say most of the documents consist of straightforward analytical studies.

As provided in the agreement with the CIA, Rep. Rosenthal will his resolution Wednesday seeking "leave of the House" to publish the reports anyway.

Mr. Reagan replied Feb. 17 with a two-page letter affirming the CIA's stance.

353 Political Prisoners Are Released in Egypt

Reuters

CAIRO — The Egyptian government on Tuesday released 353 political and religious detainees, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

The press agency carried a statement from Interior Minister Hassan Abu Basha saying those freed did not constitute any security risk. President Hosni Mubarak has repeatedly said that prisoners who were proved not to have committed any offense harmful to security should be released. He has already released some of the 1,600 people detained by President Anwar Sadat after sectarian clashes in a Cairo suburb in September. Mr. Sadat was assassinated October.

U.S. Lawmaker Sees Passage of Arms Freeze Bill

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Rep. Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, has predicted that the House of Representatives will approve a resolution this session calling upon the United States and the Soviet Union to freeze production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

"Never in my six years in Congress have I seen an issue take hold so quickly and with such broad-based intensity," said Rep. Markey, co-sponsor of the freeze resolution, which he said now has 169 backers in the House, including 28 Republicans.

Rep. Markey made his comment Monday at a news conference here sponsored by the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, a coalition of about 100 groups. The names of 133 Roman Catholic bishops who have endorsed the freeze were also released.

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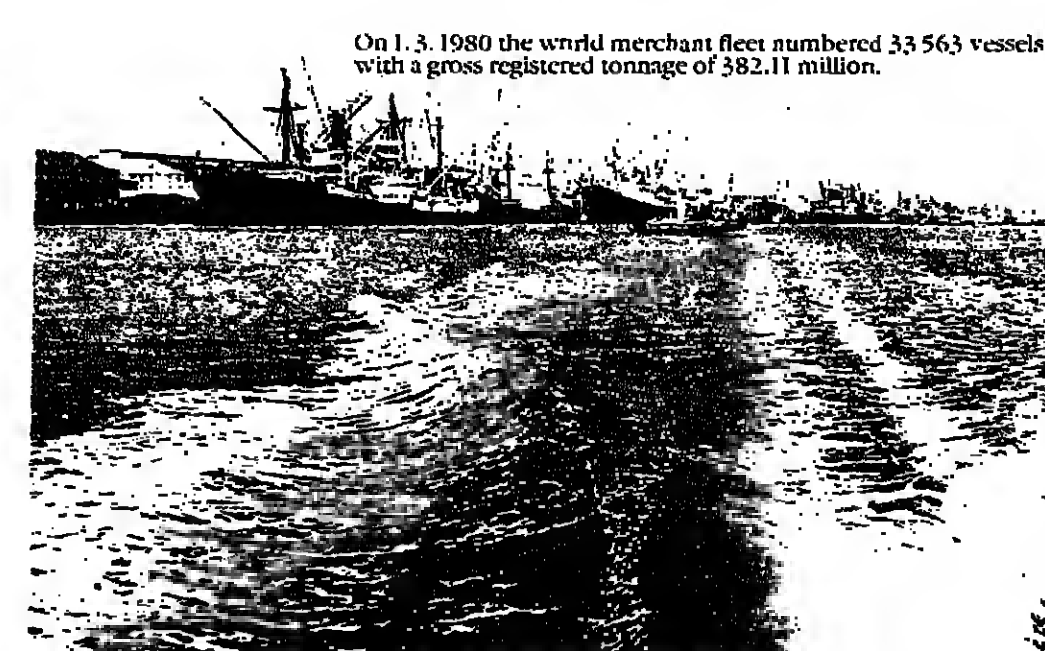
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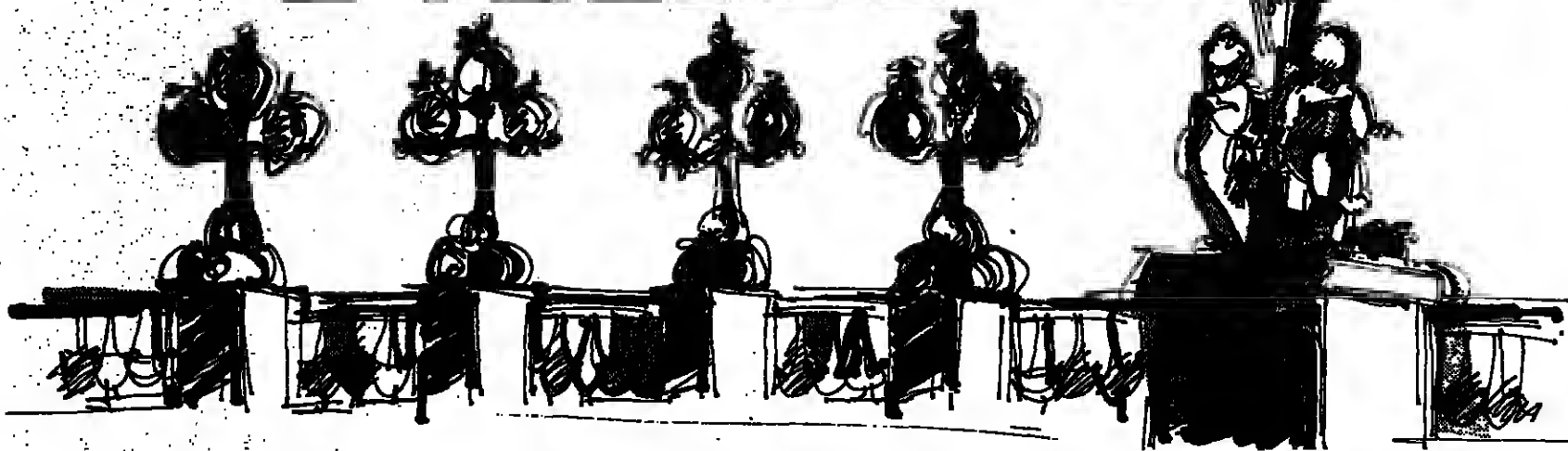
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PARIS



with a mind
of its own
and a unity
that endures

By Katherine Knorr

WHEN HENRI IV, upon becoming king — and Catholic — said, "Paris is certainly worth a Mass," his words were more than a commentary on his religious conversion. They acknowledged the importance of a city that was a source both of great power and of great trouble for the French kings.

Paris has always had a mind of its own, and from the time it became the center of France it was often a battleground for the monarchy, the church and the emerging bourgeoisie. The French historian Michelet said that the history of Paris is the history of the French kings — but it is also the history of its stubborn residents.

The Parisians have risen again and again, against weak kings, tax-happy kings, war-weary kings (in fact, while Parisians were usually willing to love their king, they rarely loved his ministers and they always hated taxes). It was the Fronde uprising during the minority of Louis XIV that terrorized the young king into practically never living in the city.

In more recent years, the question of who shall rule Paris has been a political issue between city and national administrations — an issue that is in the fore again as the Socialist government moves to decentralize the country and as rightist Mayor Jacques Chirac moves to keep his hold on Paris. Nothing ever changes.

Paris may well be the most beautiful city in the world, with its enduringly graceful churches and royal buildings rising on both sides of the Seine, its many bridges, its small green squares, its spreading, cacophonous outdoor markets, its narrow passages and its many old stone and café fronts of wood and etched glass. It is still a city for strollers, even though it is choked with cars, and still a city for lovers of dance, theater, music, painting and sculpture, as well as of food, drink and the earlier necessities.

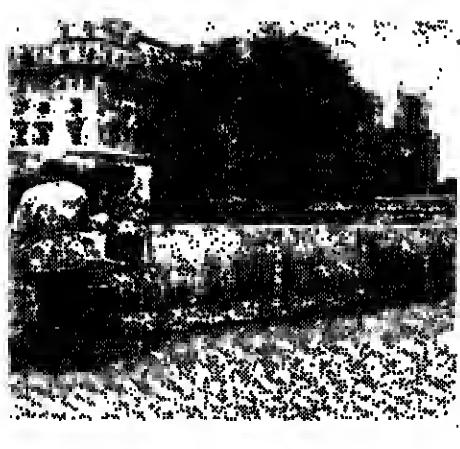
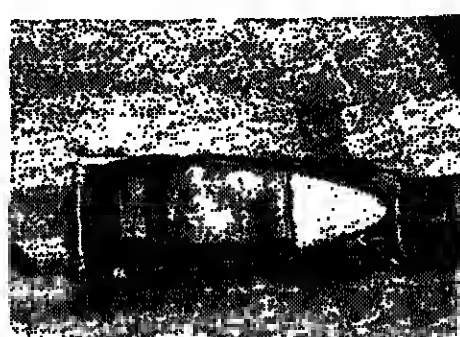
With nearly 2.3 million people in 105 square kilometers, it is a compact city, and despite its division into distinctive quarters — and into 20 administrative arrondissements — it has a unity that many big cities do not have: A Parisian from any quartier is first a Parisian.

The arrondissements wind out in snail fashion from the older center, through the 19th-century neighborhoods created by the Second Empire, through former villages to a perimeter spiked with modern, and often drab, buildings. The 1960s and 1970s were a period of tremendous building, with modern apartment and office complexes replacing low-built, tortuous neighborhoods. Today, the city is undergoing major renovation.

(Continued on Page 125)



QUIET MOMENTS: Paris, a city of millions, offers its solitary moments. Above, a single diner at a traditional restaurant on the rue de l'Abbaye; below, a street sweeper leans on a luxury car during a brief break and bottom, a painter finds the space he needs to get Notre Dame and the Ile de la Cité on canvas.



wooing tourists with new and renovated sights

THE GOOD NEWS for the Paris tourist industry is threefold: more numbers, new and renovated sights and, it seems, cheaper taxis.

First, the arrivals. The weaker franc is expected to bring a slight increase in the volume of tourists to the capital this year. Students, budget holidaymakers and others will benefit from the new exchange rate. The Paris Métro is full of visitors from all over. Foreign newspapers sell out rapidly, and the city looks set to beat its record of 14 million home and foreign visitors. The amount of tourist money involved is likely to be in excess of \$3 billion.

The franc's rate does not worry the top end of the market (three quarters of the best hotels are filled by foreigners). Already, there have been the Kuwaitis who left their Lagonda limousines near the revolving doors of the Hôtel Ritz than the Place Vendôme sidewalk. The French police did nothing, which is more good news for foreign motorists.

"Happiness Hotel"

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre and his accompanying party passed through the new self-styled "happiness hotel," the ultra expensive Nova Park near the Champs-Élysées before heading off for Florida. After him came ex-president Jimmy Carter, West Germans were sighted in force at the Hotel Warwick, as were South Americans at the Plaza Athénée. The British were back at the splendidly refurbished Hôtel Scribe by the Opéra.

Aside from the Beaubourg arts center and the Forum complex in Les Halles, the new attraction is the Eiffel Tower. New because it has undergone a stunning cure of 1,000 tons of ironwork under the first floor. The gastronomic restaurant on the same floor has given way to a brasserie, rapid food, a film museum that includes a film on the Tower, a photo service, ice creams and, later this year, a conference hall.

The second floor will have a restaurant while the solid but creaky elevators between the second and third floors are being replaced. The British humorist Arthur Marshall has said that one must stand immediately beneath the tower for that was "the only spot in the city from which you cannot see the unsightly thing." Unsightly or out, the tower has been attracting close to 20,000 visitors a day.

The Parisian taxi drivers are reconsidering *le tip*. It seems the current tip — which is entirely voluntary — amounts to an average of 8 percent of the meter fare, whereas the Finance Ministry takes a service-charge tax of 10 to 15 percent. The drivers are seeking to have the tax eliminated, which might reduce rates, and continue to settle for a discretionary tip.

Hotel registration forms, which have now been dropped for the French but which are still in force for foreign visitors, showed roughly six million foreign visitors last year, plus about the same number of French and a host of people staying with friends or youngsters in camping sites at the Bois de Boulogne or near the city.

The tourism office is not just there for statistics. Aside from its main office at 127 Champs-Élysées, it has branches at the Gare du Nord, Gare de Lyon, Gare d'Austerlitz and the Gare de l'Est. Round-the-clock telephone numbers: 720.94.94 (French), 720.88.98 (English) and 720.57.58 (German). "We want to be the security blanket for visitors arriving in Paris for the first time," said a spokesman at the office.

Room for Everyone

Paris usually finds room for everyone, be it the businessman spending several hundred dollars a day or the tourist with a backpack looking over the Gare du Nord or around Montparnasse.

Tourism is Paris's biggest industry. A quarter of a million jobs are linked to tourism and another 200,000 indirectly. The opening of new hotels — Paris already has more rooms than any other capital — indicates optimism in the future. There is a lot going on this summer and the tourist office has the details. One million people a year use its facilities. But the best news is the devalued franc, for Paris has moved up to third place in the league of expensive tourist centers behind Bridgetown in Barbados and Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates.

Who comes to Paris? Last year's visitors came in this order: West Germans, British, Americans, Italians, Japanese, Dutch, Belgians, Spaniards, Swiss and North Africans.

— ALAN TILLIER

a choice of 700 films a year in a mecca for moviegoers

By Mark J. Kurlansky

JEAN GABIN is gone and few French films today evoke the bitter-sweet tears that Marcel Carné did or the warm laughter of Jean Renoir's classics. The foreign market is shrinking. The government is announcing reforms but the industry seems skeptical. Yet, somehow in the past 20 years in the middle of this crisis atmosphere, Paris has become the filmmakers' mecca.

Every year about 700 films are shown in 501 Parisian movie theaters. At any moment there are about 100 different films playing, which probably gives Parisians a greater choice of films than anyone else in the world. It is also a more varied choice because almost two thirds of the films are foreign works representing every film-producing country in the world.

Paris, whose population is about 5 percent of France, provides 25 percent of the French film audience. The average Frenchman goes to four movies a year but the average Parisian goes to 20.

Change With Television

Television, more than any other factor, has changed the movie audience. Between 1957 and 1969 there was a sharp and steady decline in moviegoers as television established its place. Since 1969, the size of the movie audience in Paris has remained stable and in the suburbs and provincial capitals it has recently started growing.

This loyal audience is dominated by youth — a modern, affluent, urban youth that has changed the system of distribution. Young Parisians are no longer willing to wait for new films to filter down to the one-week run in their neighborhood theater. The people

who were willing to wait are now watching television instead. So the cheaper, less luxurious, second- or third-run, neighborhood theater has disappeared or, in many cases, been renovated into a first-run house.

According to Gilbert Grégoire of the National Federation of Film Distributors, 20 years ago a film was released in a maximum of four first-run houses. Today, a film with a broad base of appeal may premiere simultaneously in 20 to 25 theaters in Paris and its suburbs. Instead of making 50 copies of a film, 150 are made.

But 20 years ago only half as many films were released each year. "The public is much more curious," Mr. Grégoire said. Virtually all French films are opened in Paris not only to get the strong audience but also because its extensive press has a national readership. In 1981, about \$127 million was taken in at Paris box offices and another \$51 million in the suburbs.

This is only a part of the Paris film economy because more than half of the 230 French-made movies every year are made in Paris primarily at two or three major studios (Victorine in Nice is the only major non-Paris studio). Virtually all French films are produced from Paris.

While the government expresses concern over American dominance, "an overly sufficient presence" in the words of Minister of Culture Jack Lang, French viewers remain extremely loyal, going to French films 50 percent of the time — the highest percentage of any native European film industry.

The greatest controversy in the Paris film world is the concentration of power. In France, unlike in the United States, it is legal to be a producer, a distributor

(Continued on Page 95)



PREPARING TOMORROW: Above, construction work in progress at the giant Bercy complex. At right, model of the complex, with the walkway linking it with a section of the Seine's right bank, which will become a park. (Story below.)



foreigners find place for refuge, for learning and for fun

By Katherine Knorr

PARISIANS have two contradictory reputations: one as a welcoming people, unfazed by race or color, who both influence and are influenced by foreign residents; the other as a forbidding, closed people who think of themselves as the center of the universe.

Neither is really accurate, of course. But no matter what the Parisians are really like, foreigners have flocked to the city for centuries — for learning, for refuge, for a good time. They have not always been welcome (if the Huns were still around, they would remember the cold reception they got). But many have been adopted and become "Parisians," and just as often they have influenced the shape of Paris, the neighborhoods, either by setting up their own churches and institutions, or by simply being there — and making Paris an international crossroads.

It is often said that Paris is not what it used to be — that it is forbiddingly expensive, that it can no longer lay claim to being the capital of art, that it has become corrupted by imports of hamburgers and sweatshirts. But Paris has never been "what it used to be" throughout the centuries, people have complained of the same thing. There have been good old days, and bad old days, but Paris still has tremendous drawing power.

"I call Paris a cancer," said Luiz Carraro, a Brazilian resident of the city whose use of the word "cancer" should be seen as poetic license. "Once you stay here six months, it's too late." Mr. Carraro, who has been in Paris since 1963, had wanted to come for years before that. "I really had to come here, because I felt this tremendous attraction," he said, adding, "Brazilians have always had

a special attraction for France — for its civilization, its rich past."

Mr. Carraro came here by choice; others did not. They fled revolutions, massacres, political persecution, and they took advantage of France's lenient refugee policies. In some cases, as for Latin American political refugees, France was closer culturally than the Nordic countries, which also took them in. Even some of the Americans in the early part of this century were refugees of sorts — from the closed and stuffy worlds of small American towns. They valued a certain freedom they found, and privacy. "It was not what France gave you," Gertrude Stein said, "but what it did not take away from you that was important."

Those who came in this century were following a well-worn path. Since the Middle Ages, Paris has attracted

(Continued on Page 85)

20-acre sports palace adds to revitalization of Bercy

IN THE HEART of one of the city's most unusual neighborhoods, the quiet, fenced-off, tree-lined streets of Bercy — streets with names such as Médoc, Cognac, Pomard and Bordeaux — where the city's wine warehouses sit by the Seine in rural calm, a 20-acre concrete construction project is rising.

It will be the Bercy sports palace and is a keystone to what Mayor Jacques Chirac described as a commitment "to make an effort toward revitalization in the eastern part of the city." The sports palace and related park and parking garage will cost an estimated \$75 million. It is to date the most expensive project ever taken on by the city without government help.

The indoor stadium will be able to change configurations automatically within hours to house different types of events. It will accommodate between 10,000 and 17,000 spectators depending on the event. The city is leaving the pricing to the individual organizers but hopes that the volume will keep prices down.

Drawing Up Programs

Jacques Goddet, director of the smaller sports palace at Porte de Versailles and of the sports daily L'Equipe, has been commissioned by the city to draw up the programs for the new sports palace. Mr. Goddet plans to have 200 events a year, of which 130 will be sports.

His first priority is cycling. Until the Velodrome d'Hiver was torn down in 1959, Paris had been famous for its enthusiastic reception to indoor cycling. Mr. Goddet wants to revive the six-day race originally developed in the United States at the turn of the century as a nonstop grueling six-day event but now done for about five hours each day.

From April to September, when sports fans have gone outdoors, the palace at Bercy will be used for a variety of cultural events including operatic and theatrical productions with casts of hundreds. Actor Robert Hossein who has staged such giant productions as "Les Misérables" and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" at the Versailles sports palace has agreed to direct at Bercy. Johnny Hallyday, the inexhaustible French rock 'n' roller, is already signed for 1983.

Bercy is scheduled to open by the end of November, which is a half-year behind the original opening date.

The site was controversial because of Bercy's unique charm. It was justified because of its proximity to the outer highway and the Gare de Lyon. As Maurice Doublet, coordinator of the project for the city explained, "First of all, it was the only place."

The land at Bercy is owned by the city and rented to wine merchants on very short term leases. Many of the merchants had gone out of business. The city has spent \$4 million relocating the 42 merchants on the complex site in the remaining 74 acres. The 120 merchants, 50 fewer than when the sports palace was proposed, are now all in the southern half known as Petit Bercy.

According to Emanuel Dugas of the Bercy wine merchants' organization, the city has promised to help them modernize and preserve a wine center for Paris at Bercy.

— MARK J. KURLANSKY

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(Continued from Page 75)

would-be scholars to its Left Bank universities. It was not easy for the first students, who took classes in drafty rooms with only straw for seating. They were sometimes reduced to begging, and they were not always loved by the Parisians, who complained of the students' licentiousness and thievery.

If the students found a home, so did many wealthier and far less intellectual foreigners.

The English and the French have always had a love-hate relationship. In peacetime, the English nobility and demimonde regularly invaded Paris, unarmed but for British "cool," which the French call *flegme*. They left their mark in waves of Anglomania (Franglisme is nothing new) that led the French to crave tea, English horses and carriages, and *Jardins à l'Anglaise*. Among famous visitors in the early days was Anne Boleyn, who is said to have entranced King François I before returning to England to meet her fate.

American Visitors
The birth of a country across the seas brought another breed: the American. There could probably have been no better ambassador than Benjamin Franklin, a man of many talents and a charmer of ladies, who eventually settled in an elegant house in Passy.

While he could never get used to French court etiquette, and appeared without a wig, he was always well received.

Thomas Paine made quite a different impression: he was as good as getting into trouble in Paris as in the Colonies. An ardent revolutionary, he nevertheless opposed the execution of Louis XVI, which landed him in prison, where he would have been forgotten but for the help of James Monroe, then on mission to France.

Colony of Writers

The 20th century brought what Stein came to call the "lost generation." Malcolm Cowley said in "Exile's Return" that the trip to Paris in those days was a pilgrimage for art. "Everything admirable in literature began in France..."

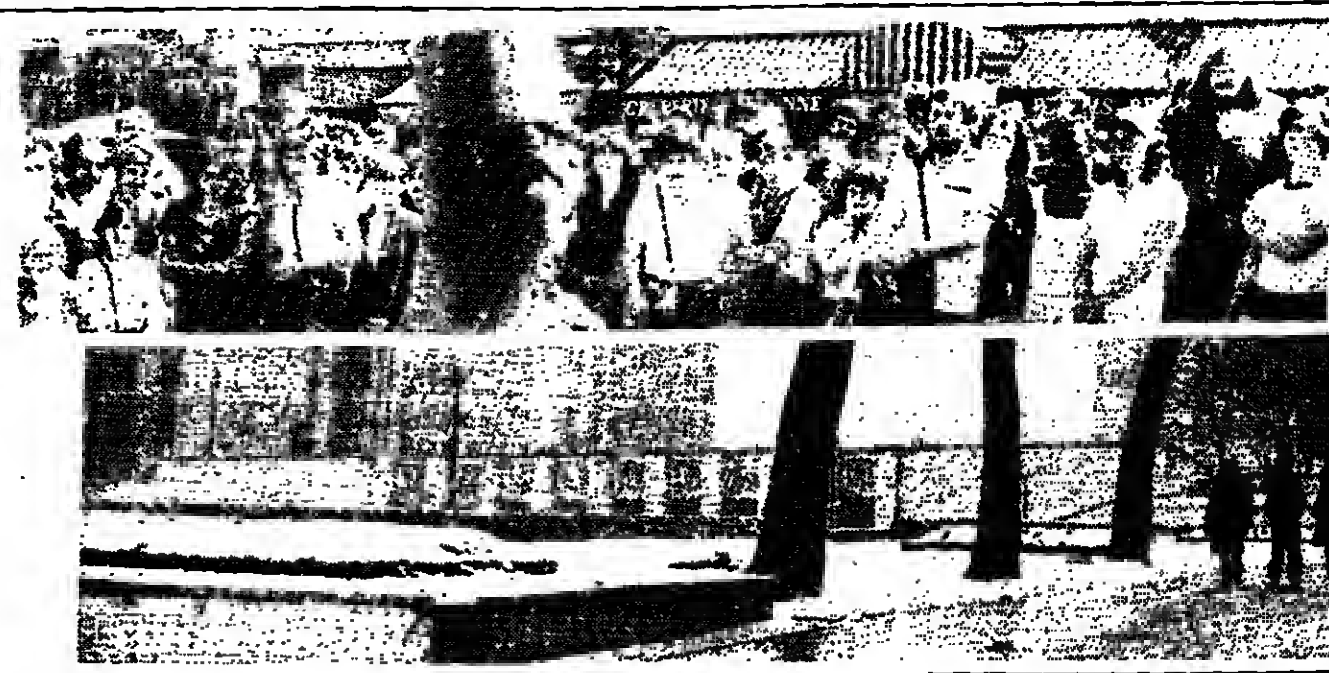
He may have overstated the case, but Paris did draw an impressive colony of writers — many of whom set up small presses and literary reviews. There were those who merely passed through, like Hemingway, and those who stayed. Stein lived abroad for 43 years, and died in Paris, as did Sylvia Beach, the owner of Shakespeare & Co. and the first publisher of "Ulysses." For them, and others, there was no going home.

Not all Americans who came then, and not all who stayed, were drawn to the avant-garde Left Bank, or to the boozey Ritz bar. Gertrude de Galais came to Paris in 1930 after marrying a French lawyer. She remembers the early days as difficult, apartments scarce and expensive.

For her, moving to France required a major decision. "We married relatively conscious of the first world war," she said. "I came with the idea that France would never be at war with America. I very deliberately thought about this before I married." This was important for her because, after 52 years in Paris, she is still an American citizen.

For many refugees, there was no question of going back, although when the Russians fled early in the century some thought they would return and left possessions behind. The Russian émigrés (most of them now are the children of those who fled) have become "Francized," but they remain Russian — in the old style.

There are also continuing projects, begun under former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, notably



CONTRASTS: A busy day outside Beaubourg, which has attracted record crowds, top, and the calm gardens around the Palais de Chaillot in winter.

fantastically rich in arts and artifacts

By Katherine Knorr

TOURISTS in Paris often contract a common disease whose symptoms are low backache, swollen feet and a general weakening of thought processes. It is called *museuminitis*, and like the common cold cannot be cured but can be relieved by rest, liquids and aspirin.

Paris in recent years may have experienced an erosion of its sometime status as the cultural center of the universe, but it remains a city fantastically rich in the visual arts and in historical artifacts through its many museums.

At the same time, the Socialist government that came to power last May is striving through a number of major building projects to shore up the city's cultural side.

The projects, which are mainly to be funded by the national government, were agreed upon early this year by President François Mitterrand and the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac. If they all go through, they will represent a major achievement for the government, which has committed itself to culture by giving a large budget to Minister of Culture Jack Lang, who participated in the new projects.

The plans fit in with a general move to upgrade the eastern sector of Paris, a move that Mr. Chirac has pushed for, describing the east as "the most popular area, and in my eyes, the most disadvantaged."

Research Facilities

At La Villette, on the northeast, a sort of music city will include the National Conservatory of Music (now lodged elsewhere), a 3,000-seat auditorium, a museum and research facilities. La Villette will also get a large urban park.

A "popular" Opera will be built in the Bastille, allowing a doubling of performances, now held mostly at the Second Empire opera house, and lower prices.

An auditorium for rock, jazz and folk music is planned for the Porte de Bagnollet at the edge of the 20th, the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien, which is in bad repair, will be rebuilt on the present site.

Finally, the Louvre museum will be enlarged as the Ministry of Finance is moved out of the palace, again to the east, near the Gare de Lyon.

No serious cost estimates have been made public for these projects, which are only in the first stage, with competitions gradually being opened for architectural execution.

Continuing Projects

There are also continuing projects, begun under former President

a 19th-century museum, which is being installed in the Gare d'Orsay on the Quai Anatole France and is to open in 1986.

The museum actually will cover the period between 1848 — the end of the monarchy with the overthrow of Louis Philippe — to 1914 — the world war — and will use paintings, sculpture, engravings and drawings, *objets d'art*, furniture, film and photography to illustrate the Second Empire and the Third Republic.

In addition to the museum itself, there will be a room for young people, an information center and a room set up for a historical introduction. Art works will begin with loges and Delacroix and will cover provincial schools, the Impressionists, the post-Impressionists, Naturalists, Symbolists, Art Nouveau and more, as well as official art of the Third Republic.

The project is a major undertaking, involving the gutting of the inside of the train station, which opened in 1900 and part of which was for a time a luxurious hotel with ballroom and restaurant in the epoch's very ornate style. The architects have respected the glass-and-metal style of the train station, and will use the hotel restaurant for its original purpose.

Established Museums

Among the newer but established museums, the most famous is undoubtedly the National Museum of Modern Art, in the Centre Georges Pompidou. It is intended as an experimental, open museum "for the masses," in contrast to "stuffer" museums like the Louvre. By all accounts, it is a success, drawing 3,000 to 4,000 people a day on average to its major exhibitions, which have included such thematic shows as Paris-New York and Paris-Moscow, and single-artist exhibitions such as the Dali retrospective in 1979, which drew a record average of 8,000 people a day. The museum is currently displaying Pollock and Man Ray, until May 10. The next shows will be Braque and Tanguy, both from June 17 to Sept. 27.

The Louvre, with more than 200 rooms and so many collections that they are periodically rotated, has something for everyone. From Oriental and Egyptian antiquities, through the Greeks, the Romans, European painting and sculpture, graphic arts, jewels, furniture and more, it is probably most famous for the Mona Lisa (La Joconde in the French), which is royally displayed in the Salle des États, on the first floor. Near the Louvre, in the Tuileries Garden, the Jeu de Paume, is home to the Impressionists.

The Museum of the Army, at the Invalides, is a graphic and fascinating representation of man's ingenuity in killing man. In the courtyard of the huge building constructed by Louis XIV to house war invalids, canons of all sorts are displayed — from the rather delicate-looking machines of Henri II to huge Napoleonic artillery.

Among the most interesting collections is that of suits of armor, beginning with the Middle Ages, with the strange beak-like jousting masks and the lighter Italian "salad" headgear. Both the suits of armor and the large collection of daggers, swords and guns, all richly decorated, show the patience and skill of the armorers of the past.

Exhibition Centers

The Palais de la Découverte, housed in the Grand Palais (entrance on Avenue Franklin Roosevelt) is a kind of layman's guide to science, with films, audiovisual displays and do-it-yourself experiments. The Grand Palais also is a major exhibition center, as is the Petit Palais. Both were built for the Exposition Universelle of 1900.

The Petit Palais contains the Musée des Beaux-Arts de la Ville de Paris, which shows furniture, *objets d'art*, books and some paintings. In addition, the Petit Palais has changing exhibits — until May 30, it will be showing American Impressionists.

Musée Grévin, 10 boulevard Montmartre, founded in 1882 by the caricaturist whose name it took, is Paris' wax museum, showing historical scenes of all sorts. It has an annex in the Forum center in the Hautes quartiers.

The Musée de Tokyo, 11 avenue President Wilson, previously the National Modern Art Museum has, since the construction of the Pompidou center, become the city's modern art museum. Until June 6, it will be showing Fernand Léger.

Continuing Exhibits

The Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 rue de Rivoli, shows tapestries, furniture, dishes and other decorative art works as they have evolved over the centuries.

At the Palais de Chaillot, near the Eiffel Tower, you will find the Musée de la Marine, a treasure

trove for lovers of boats and especially of boat models, as well as the Musée de l'Homme, a rich anthropological collection.

The Musée National des Arts et Traditions Populaires, in the Bois de Boulogne, retraces man's steps in tools, musical instruments and artisan wares.

The Musée National des Arts et Métiers, 292 rue St. Martin, deals with heavier technology throughout the ages: metallurgy, acoustics, optics, cycles, machine tools, automobiles and airplanes.

The Musée Rodin stands out as a well-organized and loving tribute to the sculptor. Located in the lovely 18th-century Hotel Byron, 77 rue de Varenne, it displays his works both inside and in the English-style garden.

A fine small museum is in the Hôtel Carnavalet, 2 rue de Sévigné. This *hôtel particulier*, initially built in the 16th century, is devoted to a historical view of Paris and the nation's art, painting, furniture, artifacts and notably ancient shop signs. It has an interesting revolutionary collection, including a small, bizarre version of the Bastille sculpted in a stone from the famous prison, as well as various items used by the royal family during its imprisonment.

There are many more museums, with collections devoted to everything from the hunt to fashion and locksmithing. In addition, there are guided tours of most of the public buildings and occasional exhibitions at institutions such as the Bibliothèque Nationale. Tourists can also visit the many churches.

Most museums are closed on Tuesdays and entrance is free on Sundays — when they are also very crowded. It is best to call first at some of the smaller museums, because they tend to have odd hours. A helpful guide is the green Michelin.

Beaubourg publishing arm

recounts it all with pictures

By Todd Martin

ABOUT half a million people a month go up that long series of escalators on the side of the Beaubourg center — that's 25,000 people a day on the average — making it easily the most frequented center dedicated to modern art in the world.

And on the other side of the center, the side with the colorful blue and white red pipes and vents, just down the street in another building, is the entrance to the publishing house associated with the center where they put out such things as the heretofore unpublished notes of Marcel Duchamp, chess player, painter and now writer, in a numbered edition of 1,000, at 1,200 francs a copy.

This is the commercial service, or the Service Diffusion, of the center. They sell books, postcards, posters, prints and color slides, dealing with everything the center

has done since it opened five years ago.

And it has done a lot. That Duchamp book, a huge, grey monster in a matching jacket, has been a drag on the market; on the other hand books backing other center exhibitions — "Le Temps des Carres," for example, and "Architectures de Terre" — have moved through two French editions and cooperatively published editions in English, German, Italian and Spanish.

These books are not catalogs of the exhibitions — although the commercial service prints small guides to exhibits too.

The book in back of the current Jackson Pollock exhibition — to May 10, every day except Tuesday — is a heavy paperback edition of 420 pages, 159 illustrations, 75 in color, and it claims to be a complete study of the American artist whose drip-and-flip technique made him famous in his own lifetime. The text includes a long biography, contemporary newspaper clippings and criticism. The show at the center has been a great success — along with that of another American, Man Ray, until May 2 — and Anne-Marie Carrau and Florence Godfroid, who oversee publication, predict the same for this book. It costs 135 francs.

Last winter, the center published a little 36-page book, with 30 illustrations, of wall paintings by 20 contemporary artists, and if that is still too esoteric for you, in February, it published "Les Murs Murmurent, les Crient, les Chantent" by Burhan Dogançay, being photographs of the graffiti school of New York City — "slogans, drawings, expressions of humor, of tragedy and of love."

The books are available at the bookstore at Beaubourg or in commercial bookstores; a catalog is available from Service Commercial, Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou, 75191 Paris Cedex 04.

By providing new facilities, PAP hopes to attract new companies and new types of freight. This often means greater demands for warehouse space for bulkier products such as beer.

— MARK J. KURLANSKY

port zones link Seine with world

PAINTINGS and drawings of an earlier Paris show a port town with livestock, hay, wine and other goods being unloaded on the broad banks by the bridges. Today, esthetic urban planning has moved most of this port activity out of view so that Parisians and even the 2 million tourists each year who take trips on the Seine do not realize that Paris is the fourth largest port in France and the second largest river port in Europe.

The city government has tried to keep most of the port activity outside of the city center and has even turned docking facilities into parks and promenades. The city is also encouraging more pleasure boating by turning the St. Martin canal, a sheltered enclave facing Place de la Bastille, into an equipped yacht basin.

Mayor Jacques Chirac said that he has also studied with the city transportation company the possibility of public transportation on the river.

Outside of City

Meanwhile, the port facilities, which are mostly outside of the city, handle 2 million tons of freight each year, including one quarter of all the goods arriving in the Ile de France region.

Seven rivers interconnect in the Paris basin, giving the city river and canal connection to Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany and the sea-going ports of Rouen, Le Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

This gives Paris water connections with Mediterranean ports and African ports as far as Dakar.

The Port Autonome de Paris (PAP) was created in 1970 to manage and develop the Paris regional port system. It is responsible for about 300 port installations including 80 publicly owned ports along the 200 kilometers of navigable water in the Ile de France region.

Built for Supplies

Originally, the two large port zones, built for supplies during World War I, were Gennevilliers, four miles north of Paris (530 acres) available for installation and 85 companies currently installed and Bonnet, six miles southeast of Paris (272 acres for installation).

PAP, in an effort to attract more companies, is building new zones. The port of Limay-Porcheville, 35 miles by highway down the Seine from Paris toward Rouen, opened in July with 62 acres of installation space. This year, another zone will open on the Oise, 19 miles northwest of Paris at St. Ouen l'Aumône, with 17 acres of installations.

PAP has a more than \$8-million budget in 1982 for adding rentable facilities and planning new zones. "The problem is to reserve the land," said Daniel Vandevanter of PAP's commercial service division. Last year, 37 acres were bought along the Yonne southeast of Paris at Montcaumon.

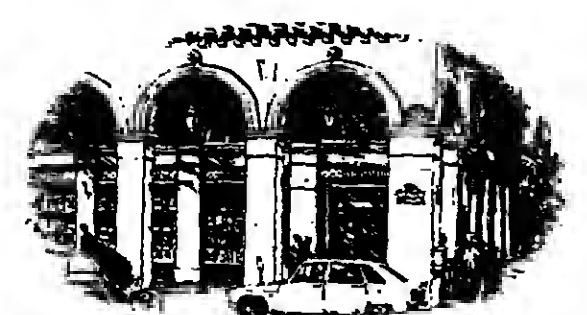
This aggressive expansion is surprising considering the fact that traffic during PAP's 11-year history has been steadily declining from almost 35 million tons in 1970 to less than 21 million in 1981. But PAP says that this drop is the motivation for expansion.

Up until 1979 almost the entire decline was explained by the slowdown in construction material because Paris had finished the big projects of the 1960s such as new towns, the highway around the city and Montparnasse Tower. In the last two years the drop in oil imports has also taken a toll on river traffic. Now the gains made in coal traffic are beginning to level off because of nuclear energy and an emphasis on domestic coal.

By providing new facilities, PAP hopes to attract new companies and new types of freight. This often means greater demands for warehouse space for bulkier products such as beer.

— MARK J. KURLANSKY

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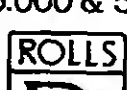
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PARIS

at the fair:
industries,
folklore

NEW VISITORS to the Foire de Paris, which opens next month at the Porte de Versailles exhibition center will be surprised to discover as many as 50 countries' selling their attractions and wares.

Countries from West and East will have stands promoting folklore and industrial achievements. In fact, this huge annual 15-day fair, which draws one million or more sightseers and businessmen, could be called the Paris International Fair, reflecting the reality that Paris has become the capital for international congresses and business meetings.

Next month also will see a major exhibition of machine tools at the Porte de Versailles and an exhibition devoted to firms' promotional gifts at the Palais des Congrès. In addition, there will be salons and seminars for specialized branches of industry, commerce and science.

U.S. Mainly National

Alain Dagonat, manager of the official Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau, says Paris is now the leading city for international meetings and congresses, the U.S. convention business being mainly national. The French capital currently shares the top place with London.

Paris's growth as a business center has gone hand in hand with the development of a whole new generation of hotels — deluxe, four-star and three-star.

New Taxes

The city is doing very well, with its 292 international get-togethers last year, although new French taxes on hotel prices and entertainment (only the former concern foreign visitors) has cast some shadow of a cloud over 1982.

However, the business-tourist industry is fighting back with angry communiquees and a sharp reminder to the government that many tens of thousands of Parisians depend for their jobs on the income derived from Paris's reputation as a business meeting point.

Paris has a long tradition of organizing congresses and fairs: it was the site of a world fair before the war — but after the war it found itself lacking facilities at a time of a boom in business travel. The Porte de Versailles complex was enlarged and the Louvre-Bourbon air show center modernized. New hotels were built at La Défense, the business center just to the west of Paris.

Slowly, the city acquired more than 300,000 square meters of covered space and a larger open area. In this way, it began to take the lead over London and West Germany as a country possesses more space for business conventions.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce and the city authorities set up a convention organization in 1973 and the results have been good. However, the big boost came with the new generation of hotels in the 1970s and the building of the congress hall at the Porte Maillot. The latter gave a whole new image to the Parisian convention scene and helped generate a growing industry worth several hundred million dollars a year.

Yet the city discovered it was still short of 200,000 square meters of congress and exhibition space. Half of this gap will be filled by the creation of a vast center at Villepinte, a new town situated on the Gare du Nord-Charles de Gaulle airport rail line. The new business center will have the title of Paris d'Expositions Paris-Nord and will be one of the new seven "wonders" of Paris, according to its builders.

— ALAIN TILLIER

choice of 700 films a year in a mecca for moviegoers

(Continued from Page 7S)

tor and own or book theaters. All three steps are dominated in France by three companies known as the big circuits — Gaumont (in tandem with Pathé), UGC and Parafrance.

Of the 4,500 movie theaters in France about one third are controlled by the big circuits. The influence in Paris is even stronger. UGC owns 40 theaters in Paris but books about 200 in Paris area. Gaumont owns, rents or books 500 theaters in greater Paris, including one fourth of all Paris Houses. But as Gaumont's director, Daniel Toscan du Plantier, points out, many of them are key theaters — so air power is even greater. In the highly lucrative Champs-Élysées area the big circuits control virtually every theater.

The importance of such domination is accentuated by the fact that half of the box-office earnings each year come from the top 50 films. "We cannot accept the continuation of a concentration in the motion-picture industry, which is leading to an impoverishment of the national production subjected to the pure criteria of commercial profit," Mr. Lang said. He has vowed to create a booking and distribution, guarantee independent houses access to films and bar companies such as Gaumont and Pathé from working together to dominate booking.

Alain Sussfeld, director of UGC, said of Mr. Lang's announcement: "It is not dramatic for us. We have confidence in competition."

Gaston Douvion, who owns nine independent Paris theaters, said: "The big circuits are economically necessary." He added that he feared being caught in the ensuing battle between three divested giants.

Prior to Mr. Lang's announcement, Mr. Toscan du Plantier warned that "if we could not be exhibitors and producers in France, we would be exhibitors and producers outside of France."

The Gaumont director denied that he had a monopoly but also said that it was his practice to produce Gaumont films through independents because "we are involved in so many films it would seem like the presence of a monster."

It took 17 years for Tony Molière to climb from ticket taker to independent producer. He has produced, co-produced or distributed numerous French and foreign films by directors such as Carlos Saura, Wim Wenders and Anton Wajda.

To the government and many independents, the concentration of power is stifling French film creativity. But the big producers believe that the only thing stopping them from making better films is more money.

from May to December — a season for all festivals

FROM May to December is festival season in Paris. In recent years the calendar of street fairs, concerts, plays and exhibitions has become increasingly packed. This year there will be more than 20 festivals sponsored by either the government or the city of Paris.

The season begins with the Ile-de-France festival, which presents 27 concerts in parks and chateaux in the Paris area between May 10 when the Bernard Tischer Chamber Orchestra will perform at the Carnevall Museum in the Marais and July 4 when the Antigua Musica Ensemble will perform at the Château de Fontainebleau.

A reconstruction of an Elizabethan tavern and the Globe Theater at Porte Champerret will offer dinner and a production of Hamlet for about 20-to-30 dollars from May 14 to July 4.

The Festival of Versailles will present more than 20 events in Versailles starting with the chorus and orchestra of the Cathedral of Saint Louis performing Berlioz's "Te Deum" on May 20 and ending with a week of Venetian goodolies in the park of the chateau with fireworks on the nights of Sept. 17 and 18.

Music and Light

The Festival of Saint-Denis will present 12 vocal concerts in June, including the Paris Opera and its chorus performing Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" on June 7 and the Czechoslovak Philharmonic performing works of Dvorak, Janacek and Mahler on June 9.

The city of Paris is sponsoring a music and light show at the Place du Louvre on June 4.

The Saint Germain fair, sponsored by the Mairie of the 6th arrondissement, takes place around Place Saint Sulpice from June 11 to 22 with a variety of events such as an antique automobile show, a children's carnival and concerts.

The Marais Festival presents street shows, plays and concerts

in and around the historic buildings of the Marais from June 10 until July 13.

Concerts, street performers and fireworks will be featured June 19 and 20 at the Pont Neuf Festival, which has grown enormously in popularity since it began in 1978.

A similar festival will take place June 26 in the gardens of Sacré Coeur in Montmartre.

Religious Music

The Festival Estival de Paris assures at least one concert every night from July 15 to Sept. 20. Every Tuesday there will be vocal religious music at the churches of St. Merri and St. Julien-le-Pauvre. Every Wednesday there will be concerts at the Cluny. An homage to Stravinsky will be performed at St-Germain-des-Près.

The Festival of Soeurs will be presented for the 14th time this year every Friday, Saturday and Sunday from July 17 to Oct. 3 at the Orangerie of the Château de Soeurs. Highlights include six piano recitals and six different performances of the Beethoven quartets.

The Montmartre Festival takes place throughout September with a variety of concerts, plays and

'the most beautiful gift' on rue Royale

MICKEY MOUSE. Goofy, mountain-dried beef and raclette, a hand-made 18-carat gold gorilla with emerald eyes and diamonds in its hair, a cocktail from a deluxe cafe that will not reveal the recipe, a 19th-century hand-woven silk Heriz prayer rug, a bouquet of white orchids and other rare flowers, a gold champagne bucket, Czar Nicholas II's gold, enamel and diamond snuff box, an \$8,000 piece of Louis XV furniture, a show of 10 contemporary artists, a 5.59-carat Colombian emerald — this is a sampling of the offers made by merchants on rue Royale when asked to display "the most beautiful gift."

This year, from mid-November to early January, rue Royale will celebrate Christmas for the third consecutive year with the rue Royale festival. In addition to the display of "most beautiful gifts," the festival features an art show, which last year included more than 80 modern works on loan from city and national collections, concerts and 12,000 lights highlighting the carefully laid out Louis XVI architecture.

The rue Royale was created in 1778 because the city of Paris had commissioned a statue of

the late King Louis XV for which the royal architect, Gabriel, was ordered to design a setting. He created two buildings with columns on the lines of the Louvre. Thus, Place de la Concorde was created and the royal driveway from the new church on Place de la Madeleine to the Place de la Concorde became rue Royale.

The architect enforced strict uniformity along the royal drive. The buildings of matching stone have identical arcades and windows. But these uniform facades have become filled with a variety of cafes, restaurants, a Walt Disney movie theater, art galleries, jewelers, a couturier, a florist — all having only one thing in common besides the architecture that houses them: a sense of luxury.

When the nearby entrance gates to the 1900 Paris exhibition established the reputation of the then seven-year-old restaurant, Maxim's, it was only one example of how rue Royale's location has nurtured luxury enterprises. Maxim's, the grand old place-to-be seen was opened by former waiter Max Gaillard on the site of an ice cream parlor that had specialized in meat-flavored ice cream.

Other restaurants on the street include La Maison du Vais, which features cuisine from Switzerland's gastronomically best known region, and the Hôtel de Crillon. Originally, a private hotel owned by a duke of the same name, the Hôtel de Crillon houses a restaurant of growing reputation under chef Jean Paul Bonin.

The nine jewelers on the street include the 150-year-old goldsmith, Pavillon Christofle. Regis Fellegrin from whose collection came Nicholas' snuff box, and Worms, a precious-gem specialist. There is a gallery of modern art, Paul Ambroise, and a gallery of antique rugs, Yves Mikaeloff.

The two short blocks of rue Royale epitomize the luxury shopping district of Paris. The street may be short but it is neither quiet nor forgotten. On the opening evening of the festival when the city closes the street to traffic, five bus lines and an estimated 4,000 cars have to be rerouted.

— MARK J. KURLANSKY

high occupancy rates spur hotel investments

By Allan Tillier

WRITTEN about, admired and criticized, the Nova-Park Ellysée Hotel has certainly never been ignored since it opened a few months ago. It is decorated in mauve and similar hues and has duplex and triplex suites and just about every luxury one could imagine.

The hotel's owner, Zurich financier René Hatt, has a lot of jealous enemies, and many French are hoping he will fall flat onto the pink carpets. Mr. Hatt swims against the stream, and he and Arab financiers have put 300 million francs into this effort. The French are building three- and two-star hotels.

There are two views about Mr. Hatt and the financiers of other luxury hotels in Paris, notably the Hong Kong-backed Warwick Hotel in the rue de Berri and the new, elegant and now rather magnificent Scrib Hotel, which has reopened by the Opéra with French and Pakistani money. They took their investment decisions before the international crisis began to bite and before the Socialist government was elected in France, which along with other factors has led to a drop in the number of Arab visitors to Paris.

Horwath and Horwath International, a leading hotel consultancy firm, had been called in prior to the new generation of Parisian luxury hotels. Executive René Amir-

khanian says of the Nova-Park Ellysée: "This is a long-term investment, say 15 years, and is one that should succeed given the current lack of activity in the evenings in the Champs-Élysées area."

The most expensive hotels have seen profits hit by the new jump in rates of value added tax from 7 to 17 per cent. The weaker franc will help offset this — Paris has 70,000 rooms designated for tourists within the one-star to four-star deluxe categories and another 65,000 rooms within "prefecture hotels" of all kinds. London and New York trail behind.

The hotel industry is lobbying the government for relief over VAT but already the decision to freeze the prices of upper-class hotel rooms has been reversed.

Indeed, hoteliers from outside France are taking the risks at the highest end of the market. Nearly all the so-called "palaces" are owned by foreigners. There are the American-owned hotels, Hilton and Sheraton; the British hotel tycoons, Sir Charles Forte and Sir Maxwell Joseph have the George V, the Prince de Galles, Plaza, Loti, Intercontinental, Grande, Meurice and Tremoille between them; the Japanese have the Nikko; the West Germans the Bristol, and the Hong Kong Chinese the Warwick and Westminster.

The Hilton, opened in 1966, led the way for it was the first new lux-

ury hotel to be built in Paris since the George V in the 1930's. This 485-room hotel is being constantly modernized since Raymond Loewy did the original decoration.

The Ritz, now owned by Egyptian financiers, keeps the lobby intimate.

In addition, there is a whole host

of new hotels in other districts of Paris. The past decade has seen a tremendous growth — PLM, Meridien, Concorde, Sofitel in the top bracket and 3,000 more rooms in the three- and two-star categories — this, Meurice, Arcade, Suffren La Tour, Brochant and others — many of them introducing a new hotel look to Montmartre.

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art galleries adapt to shifting economic trends

By Michael Gibson

ONCE upon a time Paris was the art capital of the world, rather like Manaus was the rubber capital. The Amazonian market collapsed when the British began tapping trees grown in Malaya from smuggled grain, and it seems probable that the noticeable difficulties of the Paris market today are due to a similar factor: former client countries have begun growing their own art.

The similitude stops there, however, because art is not rubber, a secretion or sap that flows indifferently and in equal quantities here or there. In art the fundamental thing is quality in the sense not of superiority, but of difference, and art in France continues to show interesting qualities and differences.

There have been some shifts in the Paris situation in recent years. Aime Maeght died last year and his powerful gallery, while still continuing strongly on momentum, has not yet come to grips with the problem of succession. Myriam Prévost who was the driving and directing force in the Galerie de France, died several years ago, and that gallery has wobbled perceptibly until recently when it moved to the Beaubourg neighborhood under the new and apparently firm management of Catherine Thieck.

Energetic Figure

Daniel Gervis, an energetic figure of the Paris art world and president of the International Fair of Contemporary Art, has closed down his street-level, business-hour gallery and now receives customers by appointment only. Paul Facchetti, who had a large gallery on rue des Saints-Pères, has done the same thing. The artistically uneven but handsomely located Paul Ambrósio Gallery on the rue Royale was recently bought by a wealthy American and is now being run along contemporary lines by former curator of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, Gilbert Brownstone, showing artists like Dewasne or Ero.

The location of art galleries is in itself quite a good indication of the date of its creation and the sort of work it deals in. The Right Bank up toward the Champs-Élysées was the right place early in this century, and there are quite a few fossil galleries on Avenue Maignon and rue de la Boétie, for instance, inhabited by no living spirit and renting their space to whatever artist can assemble the often large sums of a monthly rental.

Pierre Cardin, after having tried his hand at running

his large place on the Champs Élysées as an arts center (music, theater, dance, and fine-arts) apparently found the moral burden too heavy and now also rents space to interested parties.

Maeght still sits on the rue de Téhéran, further away from the Seine, in the same area as Louise Leiris (who deals in Braque, Juan Gris, Léger, Masson, Picasso), Aniel, which belongs to Jean Pollack and deals in Cobra and postwar expressionists, or Mathias Fels who is more closely identified with the Nouveaux Réalistes. Many of the galleries clustered along the Avenue Maignon have remained stuck in the "École de Paris" rut. Pretty typical of this line is Maurice Garnier, who yearly shows the production of that exemplary artistic failure and commercial success, Bernard Buffet.

The Left Bank bloomed in the postwar years, more or less around the axis of the rue de Seine. There are some solid and interesting galleries in this area, including Berggruen (Morandi but also Folon, Picasso but also Hartmann), Dina Vierny who, incidentally, stands in effigy on the lawn of the Louvre having been Mallot's model in her youth and who nowadays runs an interesting gallery with a fairly eclectic range, on the whole representational, Claude Bernard, on the rue des Beaux-Arts, also handles representational art, including artists like Francis Bacon or Sam Szafran; Albert Loeb, across the street, is the son of prewar dealer Pierre Loeb and a good professional in his own right; Darthea Speyer, who was at one time in cultural affairs for the U.S. Embassy, has made her mark by showing both European and American artists, including Golub, Pieter Saul and young artists of the Chicago school; Le Point Cardinal is a mature gallery founded some 25 years ago and showing works of refined quality by artists such as Michaux, Cardenas, Vieux, or the late Georges Sima.

Such a listing cannot hope to be exhaustive, but failure to mention Denise René would amount to neglecting a historically important figure. Denise René at one point had two galleries, one near the Champs Élysées and the other Boulevard Saint Germain, and she devoted herself solely to the geometrically abstract: Albers, Max Bill, Agam, Vassarely, Soto and others of that persuasion. Changing artistic fashions have caused her to close her Right Bank gallery but she has remained loyal to her options.

The newest art district is, of course, Beaubourg, to which a number of canny dealers moved even as the center was still a hole in the ground and real estate was still quite reasonably priced. Among these was Daniel Templon, an inconspicuous but thoroughly enterprising young dealer, well connected in the New York art world who recently wangled a showing of French artists in New York, financed by the French government in which his own artists were heavily represented (Ben, Debré, le Gac).

U.S. Artists

He also exhibits a number of prominent American artists such as Warhol, Don Judd, Elsworth Kelly, De Kooning, Motherwell and Noland Olitski. The Galerie Beaubourg, which is run by Pierre and Marianne Nahon, is eclectic in its choice, with artists like Cesar and Arman, Degottex and Pincemin. Baudoin Lebon is more adventurous on the whole, showing quite a lot of young and as yet hardly famous artists, but also works by Requichot or by Charles Simonds.

The Beaubourg neighborhood is quite eclectic itself and has also attracted galleries like Alain Blondel who deals in turn-of-the-century art but also in contemporary trompe l'oeil type work, whether in painting or in sculpture, or again Ceres Franco's l'Oeil de Boeuf whose orientation is chiefly toward expressionism, sometimes gruesome and sometimes delicious (Hadad, Gamarra, Chabla).

There are finally a number of galleries in a district or a class of their own: Proscenium, rue de Seine, which mainly shows works connected with the stage (costume and setting); Janette Onier at Place des Vosges and Robert Burawoy in the Ile Saint Louis, both specialized in traditional arts of Japan; La Demeure, rue Mazarine, specialized in tapestries, and up on Montmarre on rue Berthe Bar de l'Aventure in which Caroline Corré shows works by young artists that are mostly tongue in cheek in a contemporary vein.

The situation of contemporary art galleries in Paris is still in flux and that really has nothing to do with the country's new political shift. It seems to be a normal development in a civilization undergoing constant and rapid change and feeling the consequences of new economic realities.

Marais: plans for restoration

AN UNIMPRESSIONING river marsh that became the palatial home of kings only to be later abandoned to craftsmen and shopkeepers, then left to crumble and decay and even be torn down in some places and then at last, rediscovered and made a centerpiece of the restoration of Paris — the Marais of the old section of Paris known as the Marais has shifted up and down like the adventurous hero of an early novel.

The city and national governments define the Marais as a densely built 301-acre area that includes most of the third and fourth arrondissements of Paris. The area is designated as a zone for protection and restoration. The plans for the Marais are so detailed that almost every building is classified for either restoration, maintenance or demolition.

In the early days of Paris the right bank of the Seine was a vast marsh. Small groups began living on and cultivating the better portions that eventually came under the protection of the Paris kings. In the 14th century, for the first time a king, Charles V, lived in the eastern part of Paris and constructed two royal residences off rue St. Antoine. For the next two centuries kings lived in the Marais and royal balls and aristocratic architecture continued to flourish there until the 18th century when gentry began moving to the St. Germain and St. Honoré areas.

Neglected Area
After the revolution and during the 19th century, artisans and small manufacturers began moving into the neglected area, erecting shops where space was found and thus filling regal courtyards, gardens, carriages and other open areas with often cramped and unsightly smaller buildings. There are 16th-century mansions in the Marais whose only visible surface is a blackened side entrance.

By the beginning of the 20th century the Marais had become a bustling hodgepodge of crumbling run-down buildings. To make space for new buildings, architectural treasures were indifferently mangled or destroyed.

When André Malraux became Charles De Gaulle's Minister of Culture he took measures to safeguard Paris architecture. In 1964 and 1965 several decrees created a protected sector in the Marais. Old historic buildings were marked for restoration and the efforts that hid their magnificent courtyards and entrance ways were to be cleared away.

But when the status of Paris changed and a local government was established in 1977, the city government became concerned by demographic shifts in the neighborhood. The original Marais plan had called for a 25-percent decrease in population in the district, which, even by the standards of Paris, one of the most densely populated cities, was overcrowded. However, since 1954, the Marais has lost 40 percent of its population (overall, Paris has lost 20 percent).

Exodus of Artisans
What has been concerning city officials is that the population drain in the Marais, as in all of Paris, is an exodus of low- and middle-income workers and artisans, and their shops and small industries are vanishing. "Paris has always been the crucible of professions and men and women of extremely varied social origins," said Mayor Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Chirac said he was trying "to maintain a very diversified population in Paris" and expressed particular concern over the shift from manufacturing activity to service jobs.

An additional 150 buildings slated for demolition by the state have been spared by the city because it was decided that they were a more suitable accompaniment to nearby "historical" buildings than anything that could replace them.

A pedestrian way will cross the district from Beaubourg in the west to Place des Vosges in the east. A second pedestrian way will cross the district from north to south. Automobile access will be limited on these routes by widening the sidewalks thereby narrowing the streets.

— MARK J. KURLANSKY

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Drouot, a fertile hunting ground for lovers of antiques

By Souren Melikian

MOST non-professionals are unaware that Drouot, the Paris auction house at 9 rue Drouot is one of the best hunting grounds in the world for antique lovers. This is hardly surprising. French auctioneers are not given to over-advertising. Moreover the reasons that make Drouot such a good place to make interesting buys, sometimes even real coups, are not exactly glamorous. They lie first and foremost in the haphazard auctioneering methods that prevail to a large extent.

Unlike London or New York, where Sotheby's and Christie's manage most of the sales and have virtually institutionalized the principle of the specialist sale, Paris auctions are still mixed sales, with a bit of everything, and these can be wonderful from the buyer's if not the vendor's viewpoint.

A specialist sale in which 100

Old Master paintings or 200 lots of porcelain and faience are offered is potentially attractive to dealers and may even justify a trip from abroad. A mixed sale, in which only a few lots in any given category are included does not. As often as not it does not even have a printed catalogue to do it and, if it does, it is hardly illustrated, making it impossible to make any guess about the possible quality of the objects.

Such sales get no advertising likely to catch the eye of anyone but the local dealers. In order to find out about them, one has to look up the Gazette de l'Hôtel Drouot, a weekly trade journal that mentions every single auction. But even that will not tell you what is actually to be found in the sale. The advance notice is invariably complimentary as in all trade journals.

The only way to get precise in-

formation is to go to Drouot every day and have a look around. Nearly all sales, with or without catalogues, may be viewed from 11 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. the day before — Monday sales are to be viewed on Saturdays. Auctions mostly take place in the afternoon starting between 2 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. In the morning, small objects of which most are normally locked up in glass cases during viewing time, can be handled from 11 to 12 a.m.

The next stage is to attend the sale in person. It is advisable to arrive in time to get a front seat — say a good quarter of an hour before the auction starts — for the show can be highly entertaining but is physically tiring. The auctioneer stands behind a long desk set on a podium and is flanked by clerks sitting as they feverishly jot down prices, buyer's names and addresses.

He faces those attending from whom he is separated by an empty space fenced off by one row of long tables. Employees wearing black serge jackets with red collars known as *commissionnaires* (porters) or *collets-rouges* (red collars), bring in the objects for sale, hold them up to the attendance, if small enough, or even allow those sitting in the front row to handle them briefly on request.

Starts With Books

There is no detailed selling order but the sale invariably starts with books if there happen to be any, goes on to drawings and engravings followed by paintings, then porcelain, glass, silver and bronzes.

The heavier goods, meaning fur-

Bidding at Drouot sales is an art in itself — it should be discreet and nonchalant, although brisk enough not to actually miss the item by being too slow to put in the next bid. It can be done by merely raising a finger or even nodding.

Bidding aloud by quoting prices is to be avoided by anyone afflicted with an audible foreign accent — it automatically prompts small dealers to compete because they assume the item to be a normal demand splendor that accounts for the foreigner's interest. Placing orders is hardly to be advised — objects have an uncanny tendency to reach precisely the maximum price set by you.

An endless variety of objects are to be bought at Drouot sales, whether with or without catalog, mixed or specialized. Generally speaking, the fields in which the

(Continued on Page 125)

dance and poetry center at les Halles nears completion

A CITY cultural center known as the Bâtiment Lescot will open at the end of this year. The other step in the long and controversial renovation of the populous neighborhood for centuries housed the Halles central food market.

The new building, at the corner of the rue Rambuteau and Pierre-Lescot, will include public facilities such as a dance and a poetry center, and a library for young people. It will be a low building, garden-like, with archways resembling stylized trees, and a upper-level promenade.

Also at the end of the year, the Immeuble Rambuteau is set to open, with 220 moderate-price lodgings, part of a general project to relocate the approximately 3,000 people displaced when the

city began to tear down the buildings around the old market.

The Halles project is more than half completed. In the eastern sector, the Centre Georges Pompidou was opened in 1977, and the Quartier de l'Horloge, a residential area, is essentially finished. In the western sector, the Forum commercial center was opened in 1979, and the rest is to be finished in stages by 1986.

The Pompidou center — known for its industrial-style architecture, with the pipes on the outside — includes the National Museum of Modern Art, an industrial creation center, a large public library and the IRCAM musical research institute. It is a massive cultural undertaking, with audiovisual equipment and multiple exhibits that aims at opening art to the people. The Forum, on four levels and

partly underground includes shops, restaurants and movie theaters, and is connected to the huge Châtelet-Les Halles Métro and regional rail station.

Continuing Projects

Continuing projects include a complex with a hotel, apartments and offices to be completed by mid-1984. In July, work will begin for a city sports equipment center, including a pool and gymnasium, that will be built beneath a five-hectare garden.

A few projects are under study, including a museum of communications and an aquarium. The cost of the entire project — including urban renewal and transport improvements — were estimated in the 1979 report by the public authority that runs it, at about 5 billion 1979 francs.

The project's success can be measured by the "buge" crowd drawn to the Centre Pompidou — an average of 25,000 people a day, against an expected 7,000 — and by the plethora of shops, restaurants and art galleries drawn into the area. But critics have attacked everything from the destruction of the famous second Empire iron "umbrellas" of the food market to the new architecture, which is colorful but not very inspiring.

Furthermore, the crowds on the new pedestrian streets (five kilometers of them in the Halles area) include not only peaceful strollers but outdoor musicians, jugglers, fire eaters, aggressive roller-skaters, sex shop patrons and beggars, which give the area at times the atmosphere of a dangerous carnival.

Ironically, this is reminiscent of — although much tamer than — the crowds of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, when the center of the city was crowded with street vendors, artists, pickpockets and cutthroats.

Controversy and Criticism

Controversy over the renovation of the Halles was inevitable. In a sense, the uprooting of the central market was nearly as great a wrenching as the transformations of Paris during the Second Empire, when the Balard "umbrella" pavilions were built.

The length of the project — the plans were a point of contention for years between the national government and the city, leaving the infamous *iron des Halles* — as well as the results have been criticized in a series of acerbic books, as well as by architects. The center, also known as Beaubourg, has been likened to an oil refinery. The forum has been called disorganized, tacky and un-Parisian.

At the same time, the hue and

cry brought on by the removal of the pavilions (one remains, in Nogent-sur-Marne, as the Pavillon Baltard, and is used for concerts) was ironic since the original constructions were controversial as were all of the Second Empire projects. Baltard's first try, a stone building, was torn down after being criticized as impractical and ugly.

Growth of Market

Under Napoleon III, the Halles was already an old institution, the food center of Paris since the Middle Ages. One of its main reasons for existing was that it provided a source of revenue for the French kings, who at various times forced merchants to gather there, and then, of course, taxed them.

Over the centuries, the market area was many times expanded and streets had to be widened repeatedly to allow for the flow of goods. Local lodgings varied over the years from the most luxurious to the most squalid, and when the Halles finally moved to Rungis, outside Paris, a great deal of the buildings were in very bad shape.

But the Halles was a busy, raucous place with great food stands, veal heads winking at vegetables, trucks coming in and out and vendors screaming. And this life is what really disappeared with the pavilions. Patrons in all-right restaurants watched the unrivaled show of the Halles merchants, a bit of old Paris, and that is gone.

The 20th-century renovation was stop-and-go from the beginning, with various projects shelved. The idea began in 1960, when it was decided to move the market, but the move was not made until the end of that decade.

— KATHERINE KNORR

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PARIS

immigrants put business acumen into reshaping old neighborhoods

By Ramesh Chandran

THE CLUSTER of inelegant and flashy high-rise buildings with quaintly fashionable names like Bergamo-Verdi, Ravenna and Anconna partly obscure the equally unclassical church of St. Hippolyte down Boulevard Masséna in the 13th arrondissement.

At first sight you get the impression phillistine redevelopers and parvenu architects have gone to work at this area with deft menace. What is actually exceptional about this quarter is that the ubiquitous brasseries and cafes are missing. In its place you find Bang-Heng and Diamant-Asia, Da King and Europ-Asie-Chinese and Vietnamese restaurants huddled wall-to-wall.

The majority of the clientele, reverentially stooped over their fragrant potage Phnom Penh, are also Indo-Chinese. In the courtyards, Southeast Asian children, swiftly picking up habits from their Parisian friends, roller skate or play football, while their older brothers dawdle with cheerful insouciance.

Chinatown-sur-Seine

Now some Parisians are beginning to wonder if the old Panhard car plant has given way to Chinatown-sur-Seine. The scenario in this part of the 13th arrondissement does seem better suited to a more prosperous quarter in Bangkok or Chiangmai. Jean-Jacques Revel, a youthful engineer, recalls a wealthy Laotian refugee who bought his mother's bar in the area and insists it is only a matter of

time before "fonctionnaires" install pagoda-shaped telephone booths here as in New York.

The Porte de Choisy quarter has become an unrelenting magnet for refugees of Chinese descent — Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Laotian. They represent more than 20 percent of Asian refugees in France. According to a recent study conducted by the Préfecture de Paris in 1980, these three countries registered the largest number of refugees into the country — followed by Poles, Armenians, Russians, Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Chinese, Rumanians, Spaniards and Chinese in an overall total of 120,948 (117,910 refugees and 3,038 stateless). Of this, the city of Paris absorbed 24,213, with Cambodians, Vietnamese and Laotians accounting for 12,654 persons.

Ky Than Lao, a 26-year old Lao, feels Indo-Chinese communities are quicker to offer help to new arrivals when compared to other communities. "Besides," Than Lao adds, "once temporarily settled, an Indo-Chinese will work longer hours with few complaints — a fact testified by automobile plant foremen where many Indo-Chinese work at assembly lines."

While the newcomers might initially skimp and save on meals and daily expenses in the city, they are now credited with a finely attuned business sense. Before long, new restaurants spring up. With their reasonably priced meals, the Porte de Choisy quarter is gradually beginning to attract even more Parisians during lunch breaks.

The immigrant population in France at last count has been estimated at 4 million. Immigrants' associations seem pleased at the "enlightened" approach adopted by the Socialist government. "No doubt, the present government has displayed more sensitivity in its efforts to regularize workers' permits in his bid to end the problem of clandestine workers," Solidarité-Dignité for the immigrants are the watchwords adopted by the Ministry for National Solidarity, and no one is complaining.

The walls of the inner streets in the Belleville-Memilmontant area provide a graphic example of the uniquely cosmopolitan identity of the 20th arrondissement: pockmarked by Arabic posters, hosannas to Occident nationalism, Hebrew announcements, numerous artists and writers, the 20th is the most dramatic and most Parisian of all the city's quarters. It has taken wave after wave of immigrants — first from the Midi and the Massif Central, later Jews from Central and Eastern Europe, and now you find Senegalese, Mauritians, Congolese, Gabonais and

every other community from West Africa and the Maghreb.

"Cultural assimilation" is a phrase bandied about by both officials and immigrants' associations. Neither seems quite sure who is to acquire whose culture or who is to steadfastly hold on to its own. Some of the more radical immigrants' associations do feel the pervasive ideology in France favors becoming French rather than promoting ethnic distinctiveness. In any case, ethnicity in itself as yet carries no powers of political persuasion in the country.

In several places in the city, the Paris Métro surfaces above ground: between La Motte-Picquet and Bir Hakeim, Nationale and Glacière. This Métro aérien also passes over the Boulevard de la Chapelle. For fleeting moments, you thus get glimpses of the 18th arrondissement, which is known by the evocative name of quartier de la goutte d'or.

Depending on their personal predilections, Parisians either connect it with the Basilica of the Sacré Coeur or the pleasurelands of Pigalle and Blanche. But for the city folk, who have lived here infinitely longer than most of us, this quarter used to be better known for its "fearsome reputation" — a miniature battleground for the various feuding factions of FLN nationalists and the French police.

Today the only thing chilling about this quarter are its wind-swept streets. It has acquired an extraordinary Arab flavor redolent of Maghrebian charm.

The 18th has one of the most significant North African concentrations in Paris — although they can also be found in extensive numbers in the 20th and in the 13th arrondissements.

Bedrani Slimane, an articulate Algerian engineer, has for long been an admirer of the quieter environs of this area. But he ruefully notes: "It is one of the toughest quarters to live in if you have teenage children." Mr. Slimane has three of them. So he has had to impose an unflinchingly severe regimen on them since he would like to keep them off the more sordid boulevards in the area.

It is apparent that for Mr. Slimane and many of the other immigrants, it is in their village back bone that they seek social recognition and status not with a foreign society where they simply become part of a massive foreign proletariat. It indeed seems to be a despairing task trying to preserve your cultural identity in the "international capital of the world."

restaurant for struggling artists and art students. The store front, the walls and ceiling are covered with the vibrant works of Beaux-Arts students. In its more-than-20-year history, the price of a three-course meal has inched from 10 francs to 38 francs. But it still remains a popular restaurant on the circuit and one of the few that offers a wine list.

Miraculously, the inexpensive little restaurant manages to appear even in the most deluxe neighborhoods. For 30 years, Germaine Bobkine has served typical Paris cuisine populaire in a crowded but pleasant little restaurant in the well-to-do 7th arrondissement at Restaurant Germaine, 30 rue Pierre Leroux. A three-course meal with wine costs 26 francs.

And on a quiet street off the lux-

ury rue de Passy in the 16th arrondissement, there is a modestly decorated, comfortable little restaurant where a very good three-course meal costs 38 francs plus wine at Chez Pierre, 9 rue Nicolo.

The Marais, an old neighborhood with a large working-class population, used to be one of the best parts of Paris in which to find small, old, often beautiful, inexpensive restaurants and cafes. The quartier has become fashionable and many of these places have either left or become expensive, but the area is still one of the best for this kind of restaurant.

Temps du Cerise, at 31 rue de la Cerisier, a two-story building that has been a tavern since the 17th century, offers a warm jovial atmosphere and three-course meals for 26 francs.



The roofline of the St. Paul quarter, marked for restoration like most of the Marais, retains its irregular pattern, above. At left, statuary and fountains in the Marais. Below, several meals in waiting in the window of an old butcher's shop in the same quarter.



DINING

innovations of haute cuisine 'barometer of social change'

at the neighborhood bistros, affordable cuisine populaire

By Mark J. Kurlansky

IN JUNE telephones will be ringing in Burgundy and Bordeaux. It will be Jean-Claude Vrinat, the owner of one of Paris' most celebrated restaurants, Taillevent. He is calling the vintners to find out how their vines are flowering. He will follow his favorite grapes from bud to bottle, taste it in the fall and decide on purchases that he may keep in his 250,000-bottle wine cellar for more than 10 years before offering one to a customer.

Taillevent's cellars are running out of space but this is part of the world of great Paris restaurants — a world in which the restaurateur agrees that no effort is too great and the customer agrees not to be stunned by the price. At L'Archestrade, 14 cooks prepare about 80 meals a day. Tour d'Argent's staff includes 200 cooks.

One of the ground rules is that food is more than just food, eating more than just eating. "Paris restaurants are a barometer of social change," said Tour d'Argent's new young chef, Dominique Bouchet. "Religions always attach symbolic significance to food. I don't think that is by chance," said Alain Senderens of L'Archestrade.

A Wider Choice
There is very little Paris cuisine in the sense that there is regional cuisine in the provinces. The products are not local but the much wider choice of the best of everything available in France. This is also true of the chefs who are rarely native Parisians.

In the past 15 years the Parisian public has been abandoning tradition for innovation. "Parisians started to accept experimentation," says Olympe Nahmias of Restaurant d'Olympe. "Now they demand it."

The world of Paris haute cuisine has become a very chic, trendy one in which kings are deposed and upstarts crowned. Food fashion now moves sometimes faster than even the two influential annual guide books, Michelin and Gault-Millau. Many of the venerated restaurants of 10 years ago such as Maxim's, Lasserre and Grand Vefour find their reputations under siege.

Raymond Oliver, author of 25 books at 75 with 14 years of television and 37 years at Grand Vefour, under his belt can withstand the accusations. His dark, historic restaurant by the elegant arcade of the Palais-Royal still enjoys a loyal following. He has been a symbol of classic cuisine for a generation and innumerable great chefs including Claude Deligne of Taillevent have worked under his tutelage.

Mr. Oliver recalls that Paris was not always such a racy place for cuisine. He said that when he started in Paris in 1948 affluent Parisians were only interested in lobster and beef.

He finds the products better and fresher today and new equipment such as "a refrigerator that works marvelously" have had an effect

on his cuisine. But Mr. Oliver, who has been cooking since World War I, keeps his old principles and the style he made famous even at the risk of being called old-fashioned.

One very unmodern principle of Mr. Oliver is that "a small portion served on a large plate is horrible." At Grand Vefour the food is served at the table and the customer determines which piece and how much.

Mr. Oliver quotes from zen to describe what he calls his motto, "If you kill a chicken and cook it badly, it has died for nothing."

Mr. Senderens, a different generation with a very different kind of cuisine, would quickly agree. At 42, he is interested in preserving what he calls the value of food. He has researched food of the Middle Ages and looked for the medicinal values of herbs and foods.

Mr. Senderens does not want dishes that appear on anyone else's menu, and they do not. Filet of Mediterranean red mullet with garlands of crisp fried celery leaves looking like bright emerald crystals and toast buttered with fish liver and olives is an example of the kind of imaginative and restrained cooking at L'Archestrade.

Claude Deligne of Taillevent, on the other hand, is flattered that cooks have studied under him and taken his ideas to other restaurants. He feels that modern tastes have forced cooks to evolve not only lighter food but food that is "less aggressive from the point of view of taste."

At Tour d'Argent the problem of being modern is complicated by its history. This year it is celebrating its 400th anniversary. People go to Tour d'Argent to eat known specialties, particularly the various duck dishes, while gazing out the window at Paris' most nostalgic and engaging view: up the two quays of the Ile St. Louis. In hiring a 28-year-old chef, restaurateur Claude Terrail brings a touch of modernity to the cuisine.

Like most younger chefs in Paris, Dominique Bouchet thinks cuisine should adapt to modern life, be lighter and use the greater variety of ingredients that are available.

Au Trou Gascon is one of the most liked and respected restaurants in Paris, and this is proof of change. Oliver, Senderens, Deligne and Bouchet, as well as other noted Paris chefs, are from the same southwestern region as Alain Detournier. However, they have avoided their regional cooking as either too heavy, too old-fashioned or not suitable to Paris. Oliver tried to do it in 1948 but found that Parisians would not accept it. Today he marvels at the success of Mr. Detournier at Au Trou Gascon.

Another sign of the times is Olympe Nahmias, Paris' most recognized woman chef. As a woman she found the usual road of early training and apprenticeship inaccessible.

RENE LEMAIRE, a 70-year-old Parisian, is one of a stubborn breed that keeps Paris, city of luxury, one of the least expensive cities in which to find a good meal.

Mr. Lemaire took over Le Charlier, at 7 rue Faubourg Montmartre, 37 years ago when it was already an institution. The enormous, high-ceilinged, wood-paneled, 320-seat restaurant was founded in 1896 in an epoch when there were about 30 such grand halls for fast, inexpensive meals in working-class neighborhoods throughout the city.

Since World War II, the working class has been leaving the city, and the only eating halls left are the three bought by Mr. Lemaire — Le Charlier, Le Drouot, at 103 rue de Richelieu, and Le Commerce, at 51 rue de Commerce. But, in spite of seemingly impossible economic realities, Paris' cuisine populaire has survived with a persistence that testifies to its deep cultural roots.

In every neighborhood of Paris there are small bistros, family restaurants where the owner is often called Mama or Papa. The older and better ones are known all over the city. Parisians of all classes are loyal to the remaining good, inexpensive restaurants, making them crowded, boisterous, friendly places. Some aficionados travel around the city going to a different neighborhood restaurant every night. It is sometimes called "doing the circuit," and word of mouth reputations define this circuit.

Large and Varied

Mr. Lemaire maintains a large and varied menu at shockingly low prices at all three of his restaurants. A three-course meal with wine is 28 francs but customers are also welcome to come for only a 4-franc appetizer or a 13-franc main dish.

Mr. Lemaire, like many Paris restaurateurs, including Camille Charlier, Le Charlier's founder, was originally a butcher. His cuisine is at the heart of traditional Parisian working-class fare. There is charcuterie — sausages, patés, terrines and meat — beef, mutton or chicken — grilled or roasted or in stews or with heavy sauces and often with potatoes. There are typical dishes such as entrecôte Béry, steak au poivre or veal marenango. The cuisine is like the wine, the traditional quart de rouge included in the meal or sold inexpensively by the carafe.

The cost of food has risen, particularly for labor-intensive charcuterie such as andouillette, the sausage made from intestine lining that is a staple of Paris menus. "It's becoming almost impossible," said Christine LeGrand, owner of the 30-year-old L'Etoile Verte, at 13 rue Brey, in the luxurious 17th arrondissement near Etoile. She specializes in beef from

22 francs to 38 francs but also offers a large choice of other traditional dishes at prices that she is determined to keep low.

Secret of Volume

"It works well if you manage it well," says Mr. Lemaire. One of the secrets is volume. Le Charlier serves 2,000 meals every day of the year. The much smaller L'Etoile Verte serves 500 people every day except for their annual August closing.

For some restaurateurs low prices are a matter of social commitment. "There are some people who cannot pay more than 5 francs a meal," says Maria Codina, whose offer of a three-course meal with wine for 5 francs has made her Casa Miguel, at 48 rue de la Saint Georges, in the 9th arrondissement one of the most written about restaurants in Paris. Mrs. Codina, a 72-year-old Spanish refugee who says she left Barcelona in 1939 two hours ahead of the conquering Franco army, has had Casa Miguel for 33 years. Inflation has taken its toll. She began by selling paella for 2.50 francs.

Le Petit Vatel, at 5 rue Lohineu, in the Saint Germain area, is in the same spirit. This rustic room with open kitchen and cramped counters has been serving inexpensive meals since the beginning of World War I. Three-course meals cost 23 francs. Half portions are offered for half price and many customers simply eat a 5-franc dish accompanied by a 2-franc glass of wine.

In the 1920s, when the lost generation of Americans was found in Paris, there used to be an American hangout on Place des Vosges. One of the people who worked there was a Polish immigrant named Wladislawa Kowalczyk. The Americans, lacking patience for names like Wladislawa, called her Wadja. When she opened her own restaurant off Boulevard Montparnasse in 1936, the Americans followed her there and the restaurant was dubbed Chez Wadja, at 10 rue de la Grande-Chaumière.

After World War II, when another wave of Americans came to study on the G.I. Bill, Wadja was again a popular American hangout. Today it is run by Wadja's family and is still popular with American students, many of whom come from the Columbia University building nearby. It is also popular with the Montparnasse locals who pack into the long tables in the small two-room restaurant for lunch and dinner.

Polish Specialties

A three-course meal costs 24.40 francs. The food is typically Parisian, with occasional Polish specialties such as bigos, sauerkraut with smoked meats, and pork chops with cream and dumplings offered à la carte.

Aux Artistes, at 63 rue Falguière, in the 15th arrondissement, was originally known as a



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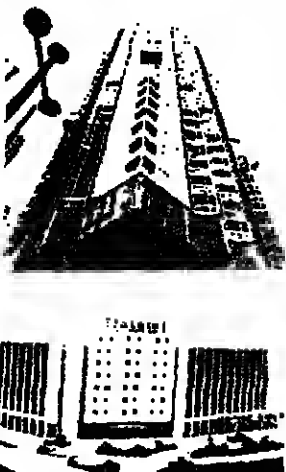
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PARIS

a major 'big eight' program for urban renewal

WOULD BRUNO Georges Eugène Haussmann, who transformed Paris so dramatically last century, have approved current government and municipal plans for a new facelift — the biggest since his surgical operation upon the city's old and narrow streets?

Haussmann carved the sweeping boulevards, which even now can just about accommodate the city's aggressive traffic. However, there are so many urban projects that it would be difficult to guess at the reaction of a Haussmann preoccupied by visits. He may well have replied: "First, let's see them finished."

This is a view shared by many Parisians who have waited for years for the Les Halles area to be put into new shape and who have paid through their pockets for elaborate and ruinous schemes such as La Villette, a meat market apparently now destined to become a museum and musical center.

Impressive Program
On paper, the government's program for Parisian renewal is impressive — eight major undertakings called by the Elysée "Les grandes opérations d'architecture et d'urbanisme." These include a new opera house, a rock stadium, the moving of vast bureaucratic ministries to the edges of the city, and, among other plans, the long-awaited buildings of an Arab Institute.

These government plans are partly altruistic, partly the desire of a new regime to make its imprint. The writer Paul Guimard, now one of President François Mitterrand's senior advisers, has visited several of the sites with the French president. He stated: "The president is taking a personal interest in the completion of these eight projects. One reason is that whereas ministers come and go he will be there in six years time. This is the time needed to make the Big Eight a reality."

The special political situation in Paris has an influence on cultural and office developments. On the one hand, the president armed with the state's funds and powers of decree can give the green light for all kinds of mega projects, some of them openly designed to help push Paris's candidature for the 1989 World Fair.

On the other side is Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac. Mr. Mitterrand's sworn foe and leading opposition contender for the presidency. He has his own urban program and knows that much of President Mitterrand's program will have to take place on city land.

Mr. Chirac and Mr. Mitterrand met recently to draw territorial lines. The meeting went well and both men will go ahead with their programs, although Mr. Chirac will be seeking to put most of the financial burden on the government if only because he is seeking re-election in his Parisian fief next year on a platform of good management. Already, he is saying that the \$2 billion to \$3 billion cost of the Big Eight scheme runs the risk of "Socialist budgetary mismanagement."

Mr. Chirac's planners, meanwhile, have ambitious development schemes under way — cost unknown, but more related to housing and leisure spaces. Plans exist for putting a part of a Left Bank river route underground. A new Seine bridge to serve the Gare de Lyons area will be built, thus making it easier for Parisians and

foreigners to reach this gateway to the South.

The city wants to build much more subsidized housing to enable people who seek city residence to rent at one-third of the market rate. Aerial photos have indicated the possibilities for Paris to increase its green space beyond the Champs de Mars, Luxembourg, Bois de Boulogne and Buttes de Chaumont.

The city wants to create 220 additional acres of parks spread between the former site of the Citroën automobile factory on the Left Bank and various 19th and 20th arrondissement slum areas in the northeast of the city immortalized by Piff and other singers.

These districts, Belleville, Ménilmontant and others, have some new housing but await their greenery.

Schools Moved
Paris is doing away with many of its old slaughterhouses, decrepit railway yards and ancient asylums. Even the *grandes écoles* have moved to the suburbs.

First, the government with its mega projects. The official list starts with La Villette, a northern Parisian symbol of waste under previous governments. It was a multi-billion-franc idea to build the animal slaughterhouse of the next century. No one had asked the traders.

Such massive concrete structures as La Villette cannot be removed easily — a reminder of the Nazi bunkers that remained for years in

postwar Paris. The complex will therefore be transformed into a scientific, industrial and musical city surrounded by parks many times the size of the famous Luxembourg Gardens on the Left Bank. For the new government, the site has important historical associations with the Paris commune. Contemporary Parisians have a healthy skepticism about La Villette, but when completed it could have a second revolutionary impact on an oppressed part of the city.

The new Opéra at the Bastille has the support of all and is aimed at doubling the number of operas presented each year in the capital. The east of the city will also see a rock stadium for 10,000 and a new popular theater replacing one of André Malraux's *maisons de la culture*.

The move to the east of the city will include emptying the Louvre of the mammoth French Finance Ministry and placing it in the Gare de Lyons district.

Paris's new Arab Institute, which drew protests when scheduled for the 15th arrondissement, will be built on state land at the angle of the Quai Saint Bernard in the 5th district. Most members of the Arab League will be participating in the cost.

The state is transforming the Gare d'Orsay, which will be the new home of the Jeu de Paume collection. The aim here is for galleries showing works from Delacroix to the Fauves and Cubists and sculpture, an architectural section

ing Paris and the near suburbs. You can get anywhere in Paris by Métro, with one ticket.

The RATP is run by the RATP, or Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens, an independent public authority, created in 1948. The RATP's policy in recent years has been to link the Métro with all other transportation systems to create an integrated rail and bus system for the entire Parisian area. Thus, the Métro is linked to the RER, the regional rail system, a

fast train that goes in the farther suburbs and can cross Paris in about 20 minutes. The Métro also stops at all the train stations, bus terminals and city air terminals.

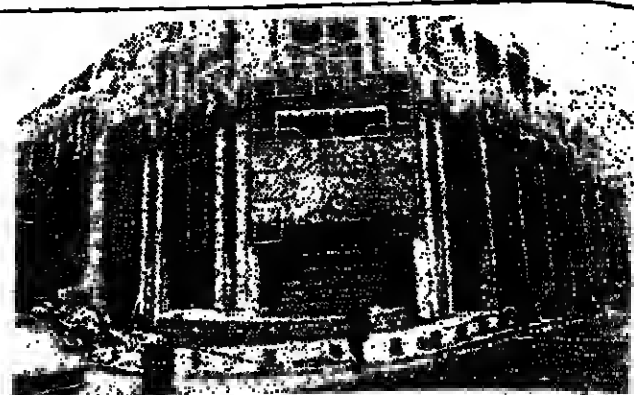
While Paris has an area of about 105 square kilometers, the RATP in 1971 served 1,146 square kilometers, with about 7 million residents.

The Métro is very simple to use. With few exceptions, each train on a line runs the entire line, and stops at each station. Although the lines — 15, including two shuttles — have numbers, the easiest way is to follow the final direction. Thus, if you are going to a stop along the line, you follow the direction signs to the last station. Shortly before you reach the platform, you will see a list of stations served.

Each platform also has general Métro maps and usually RER and bus maps. Stations to be served are also indicated above the door in the wagons.

The ticket costs 2 francs for the second class if bought in a carnet of 10, and 3 francs for first class. There are various multiple day passes for visitors, which include a single, reusable ticket; and a monthly pass, called the Carte Orange, which costs 100 francs for second class. Tickets are magnetized and must be inserted in ticket-taking machines.

— KATHERINE KNORR



The facade of the new Hotel Drouot auction house.

Drouot, hunting grounds for collectors of antiques

(Continued from Page 105)

best bargains are to be made include most of the period furniture of a non-French provenance, antique silver of similarly foreign provenance, paintings by relatively little-known Old Masters from the Dutch, German or Italian schools. All these items unfamiliar to ordinary Frenchmen tend to be undervalued, little difference being made between "very good" and "just good."

Considered from the angle of quality, the Paris market has a vast supply of medium to fine French furniture of the 18th century, and a quasi-monopoly in French 19th-century furniture of almost every description. It is very strong in French engravings and rare books. Art Nouveau and Art Deco objects of art of which it has an enormous store.

For those who lack experience, the Drouot auction scene offers the added advantage of a guarantee system that proves very effective in some areas. In theory, the guarantee is the same everywhere. If an item can be shown to have been misappropriated by the expert or the auctioneer himself, the buyer will get his money back.

Practically, some experts are more anxious than others to protect their good name by persuading the auctioneer to take back objects incorrectly catalogued — Guy Portier, an expert in Far Eastern art, is renowned for his fair play. In some areas, French auction-room experts have greater expertise than their foreign colleagues. This applies to French rare books, 18th-century and Impressionist engravings and Art Deco.

Whatever the case the outcome of any sale is, by and large, less predictable here than in England. This is also because the attendance is overwhelmingly professional in London, and, on the contrary, largely private in Paris. Professionals do not give way in their emotions and therefore do not go much beyond the "reasonable" commercial price. Private buyers are more excitable and whimsical. This is what makes Drouot such fun at times.

the Metro's route to success — constant modernization

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— KATHERINE KNORR

with a mind of its own and a unity that endures

(Continued from Page 75)

vation — Mayor Chirac cites 17 areas being renovated.

The renovations have led to population shifts within and out of Paris, whose population has been dropping steadily in favor of the suburbs. Populous, poorer sections have been gutted and replaced with fast-food, pedestrian areas or high-priced residential enclaves. Critics of the urban programs between the destruction of typical Parisian neighborhoods and the often clumsy construction that has replaced them — and there is no doubt that a good deal of Paris has been lost, as a good deal of the Medieval and Renaissance city was destroyed under Napoleon III.

Mayor Chirac recognizes the problems, although he defends urban programs by citing the city's effort to relocate displaced families within their old neighborhoods with subsidized rents, and his own desire to keep Paris a center for manufacturing as well as commerce, for artisans as well as wealthy residents. "The genius of Paris comes from this extraordinary diversity," he said.

Attract Street Performers
The pedestrian streets have been a special problem, drawing in crowds of street performers, bored teenagers and panhandlers. Many of the streets are lined with fast-food restaurants, and the noise, trash and crime have led residents to complain — so much so that the

future city, with what became the rue St. Jacques and rue St. Martin, for example, and probably the rue St. Denis.

King succeeded, king, not always peacefully, in country and sometimes empire. Although Clovis, the first Christian king, reigned in Paris, the city afterward declined as kings were based elsewhere. It rose again with the Capetian kings, but it was Philippe-Auguste who undertook the first major works — his ringing wall can still be seen in places. Repeated invasions and the

English occupation did no good to the city, and it was not until Louis XI reunited France that it really grew.

With the subsequent kings, new bridges were built, new castles, new parks and great places — like the Place Royale built under Henry IV, which has become the Place des Vosges in the Marais quarter. Paris was incessantly modernized, streetlights installed and streets widened, often to reduce crime, which was a major problem (one street, the rue de la Ferronnerie, was not widened soon enough to avoid the assassination of Henri IV by the infamous Ravallac).

The most dramatic modernization was that by the Baron Haussmann under Napoleon III, who razed large parts of the medieval city, built the Opéra and created a system of boulevards that remains to this day. Haussmann undoubtedly made Paris a cleaner city, but he destroyed a great deal that could have been renovated, and his concern was by no means entirely civic. His boulevards were ideal for quashing riots.

Thus, Paris today is largely Haussmannian — from the popular boulevards to the all-stone apartment buildings with wrought-iron balconies. But one can get a glimpse of what Paris was, in the city center — the Ile de la Cité, the Ile St. Louis, the Marais, Les Halles and parts of the Left Bank.

What is believed to be the oldest house in Paris stands, much renovated, with its skewed facade and its wooden crossbars, on the Rue Volta. Winding streets with names that evoke the trades once concentrated there are constricted by tall, leaning 17th and 18th century buildings. Passages still link some of the streets, some dark and dank, others prosperous and commercial.

In the Halles quarter, a narrow, poorly lit passage links the rue Montorgueil and Montmartre, the Passage de la Reine de Hongrie. In the 18th century, a Halles merchant woman was said to have brought a petition to Marie Antoinette, who remarked that she resembled the queen of Hungary. The name stuck — to the woman.

Flowers are the theme of the Parc Floral de Paris, in the Bois de Vincennes, which also has an aquatic garden, a medicinal plant garden and a bamboo garden. And the city is gradually improving and replanting the long neglected neighborhood squares.

New gardens include a large one to be built at Les Halles to go with the Forum and other structures that have replaced the old central food market, moved out of Paris more than 10 years ago.

Besides the two big bois and the city gardens, there is another great stroll: the Père-Lachaise cemetery, named after Louis XIV's confessor. Home of many greats and near-greats, from Abelard and Héloïse to Proust and Piaf, the large cemetery in the 20th arrondissement is a fascinating jumble of mausoleums and is divided by neat cobblestone streets. On a small hill, tree-shaded, it seems close to the sky, and there is nothing ghostly about it.

You will find no kings there, however. Most are in St. Denis cathedral, and some like Louis XVI, are somewhere under our feet — no one knows where.

— KATHERINE KNORR

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Bloodletting: The Modern Way

Doctors Increasingly Turn to Ancient Practice

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK — In a return to the Hippocratic practice of bloodletting, once believed to purge the body of bad humors and to restore the vigor of life, doctors in many countries now are bleeding patients to treat a myriad of disorders.

The widely varying results have led to many medical controversies about the practice, which is costly, time-consuming, yet has saved lives. Some estimates foresee hundreds of thousands of these procedures being done annually by mid-decade at a cost of billions of dollars.

In the ancient practice of bloodletting, all purged blood was discarded. In the modern versions, the technique is named according to the portions that are selectively removed. For example, in therapeutic plasmapheresis (also called plasma exchange or apheresis) the fluid plasma portion of the blood is discarded. Dramatic improvement has been reported among patients affected by the 50 or so disorders in which it has been tried in recent years, disorders as disparate as rheumatoid arthritis and mushroom poisoning.

In the most widely used form of plasmapheresis, a needle is inserted into a vein in a patient's arm to withdraw blood. This is then pumped into a machine that spins to create the centrifugal force that separates the plasma from the cellular components according to their density.

Other Fluids

As the blood cells flow back into the patient, the discarded plasma is replaced by equal volumes of other fluids. These are usually fresh-frozen plasma donated by another person, albumin or a fraction of plasma protein.

There is still little scientific basis for choosing one or another replacement fluid, and that choice so far seems to have little influence on the outcome of most conditions. Experts interviewed said that the decision was one of many points needing study. Up to one and one-half gallons of plasma can be removed at each procedure.

Republicans Lose Bid to Overturn California Plan

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court has thrown out the Republican National Committee's challenge to the congressional reapportionment plan that is scheduled for use in California's primary and general election this year.

The Republicans had argued that the plan, adopted by the Democratic-controlled California Legislature last year, carved up congressional districts unfairly in a way aimed at maximizing the chances for Democrats. The plan should not be used at least until after a referendum on reapportionment is held in California in June, the Republicans lawyers maintained.

Under the 1980 census, California's congressional delegation will increase next year from 43 seats to 45. At the moment, there are 22 Democrats and 21 Republicans in the California delegation.

The Republican National Committee complained in court papers that the 1981 redistricting plan will have the "probable effect" of leading to the election of 28 Democrats and 17 Republicans.

The Supreme Court decided Monday to leave in effect January's ruling by the California Supreme Court, which permits the new congressional districts to be used in this year's elections.

Frank Coppola, 82, a Mafia Leader Deported From U.S., Dies in Rome

The Associated Press

ROME — Frank Coppola, 82, a Mafia leader who was deported from the United States in 1948 and spent much of his life in Italian prisons, died in a clinic outside Rome Monday. He had been suffering from an intestinal blockage and heart trouble.

Mr. Coppola, who was known as Three Fingers, was born in a Sicilian village and entered the United States illegally in 1926, joining a group of racketeers in Detroit. He developed a thriving crime partnership with Lucky Luciano and evaded arrest dozens of times. After being deported from the United States as an undesirable, he was said to have had a lucrative role in drug traffic between Italy and the United States after his return here.

In 1976, he was cleared in Italy of charges of the attempted murder of a policeman. He was arrested

which, depending on the amount removed, can take up to four hours. Plasmapheresis may need to be done repeatedly, at a cost of up to \$2,000 each time.

Plasmapheresis is not a proven cure for any disorder, although by treating the complications it has lessened suffering and helped prolong lives. Generally, it is used to alleviate symptoms, reduce the potential for deleterious complications and enhance drug therapy. Medical journals are filled with anecdotal reports of physicians trying plasmapheresis as a last resort. But there have been very few large-scale controlled trials meeting the standards that would be required to recommend widespread use of the procedure.

One reason the data are missing is that many of the conditions in which plasmapheresis has been reported beneficial are rare. To accumulate enough cases and experience, coordinated efforts by doctors at several medical centers would be required.

Limited Use

The technique of plasmapheresis was first devised in 1914, but its use was limited for many years because there was no automatic machinery for separating the blood fractions. It took about five hours to remove one liter of plasma.

Apparently, the first report of success in a scientific journal came in 1962 from Dr. Alan Solomon and Dr. John L. Fahey at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md. They treated 10 patients who had developed thickened blood due to the accumulation of proteins, a condition called macroglobulinemia. Since then, plasmapheresis has become a life-saving technique for many patients with that condition.

The automated equipment that is now used for plasmapheresis was developed in the 1960s to harvest cells for blood banks to aid in the treatment of cancer and many blood disorders.

There are now several types of plasmapheresis. The use of such techniques as hollow fiber membrane systems and filtration with charcoal, cryogel and other substances allows removal of specific blood components and return of the processed blood to the patient. The aims are a more specific and presumably improved therapy and a reduction in the amount of plasma used.

Dramatic Increase

The cost of plasma is a source of concern because in recent years the use of plasmapheresis for therapeutic purposes has increased dramatically. In 1980, U.S. doctors did an estimated 40,000 procedures against about 10,000 in 1978, according to data presented at an international symposium on plasmapheresis at the Cleveland Clinic earlier this month.

Because most of the purported benefits have been reported anecdotally, unsubjected to scientifically controlled studies, controversy has grown over the costs and benefits of plasmapheresis and appeals made for more and longer follow-up studies. Claims of benefit for various types of apheresis in common disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, which affects an estimated six million Americans, lend urgency to the need for studies.

The federal National Center for Health Care Technology in Rockville, Md., and the Arthritis Foundation in Atlanta, among other medical groups, have cautioned that therapeutic apheresis should be considered experimental for rheumatoid arthritis, except in serious, life-threatening complications of the disease.

They, too, have urged further studies. But even if they document benefits from plasmapheresis for arthritis, experts contend that it would be unlikely to benefit more

than a small percentage of such patients, probably those with the progressive, severe form.

According to a published estimate, if apheresis is determined to be helpful for the conditions now being investigated, 700,000 Americans might need it, at a cost of \$40,000 per patient for the first year and \$18,000 each year thereafter.

"This implies a cost of up to \$28 billion in the first year," the National Center for Health Care Technology reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association. "If 5 percent to 10 percent of the oocyte 1 million Medicare-eligible patients with rheumatoid arthritis were to be given apheresis, it would cost between \$2 billion and \$4 billion. While these are gross-cost projections, they should be modified by projected savings from reduced expenditures for hospitalized bed rest, medication and joint surgery. Additionally, maintenance of, or return to, a productive lifestyle should also be considered if apheresis is shown to be effective."

The costs might be reduced by further competition and advances in plasmapheresis technology.

There are few hard facts to explain why plasmapheresis works, when it does. Most disorders for which plasmapheresis is done are associated with immunological abnormalities. For that reason, doctors theorize that the benefits are due to a depletion of abnormal compounds such as antibodies or excesses of toxins or normal substances that act deleteriously in the blood. But there are many unanswered questions.

Moscow Sets Up Phone Service For Depressed

Reuters

MOSCOW — After a number of delays, Moscow was to open its first emergency telephone counseling service Tuesday to help people cope with personal crises.

The newspaper Vechernyaya Moskva published the telephone number of the 24-hour-a-day service Monday and urged lonely, unhappy people to call and talk over problems in anonymity. Introduction of the service was postponed several times because of administrative problems.

The health authorities were caught unprepared last summer when a popular literary journal published the telephone number of the service prematurely. A doctor involved in the project said in an interview that the article prompted up to a hundred distress calls and inquiries a day.

Police in Vienna Say Officer Killed Himself

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Peter Siegl, 21, the Austrian police officer who died of a gunshot wound suffered while he was guarding the French Trade Mission, committed suicide, a police spokesman said Tuesday.

The police said at first that Mr. Siegl had been attacked, but they decided later that he had killed himself after determining that the bullet had come from his pistol.

Russia Renews Attack on U.S. Olympic Plans

By Harry Trimborn

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has renewed criticism of preparations for the 1984 summer Olympics in Los Angeles, charging the effort is mired in confusion, incompetence and capitalistic greed that is undermining the ideals of the games.

The attack, following a period of silence in Soviet comment on preparations for the games, centered on the private, nonprofit Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and its president, Peter Ueberroth.

The committee raises funds to finance the games from donations and licensing agreements with private firms. It is portrayed by the Soviet press as a group of bumbling amateurs interested only in the commercial profit that can be extracted from the games. The advice and recommendations of sports and other experts in preparing for the games is being ignored in the pursuit of profits, the press charged.

"Perverting the Olympic ideals, American big business has seized control of the preparation of the games," the biweekly newspaper, Soviet Culture, declared last week. The commercial nature of the 1984 games, it added, "is symbolized by the millionaire, Peter Ueberroth."

"The inexperience and incompetence of the personnel of the organizing committee is a great tragedy," Yuri Tiov, president of the International Federation of Gymnastics, told the newspaper Soviet Sport.

He accused the committee of inhospitality and failing to live up to promises to the development of Olympic facilities.

He objected to the recitation of a prayer at the opening of a meeting he attended in Los Angeles earlier this year on Olympic developments. "I was shocked when the official reception in the organizing committee began with a prayer, which contradicts Olympic protocol, and even violates freedom of conscience," he said.

The attacks gave no indication that the Soviet Union might boycott the Los Angeles games in retaliation for the U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 games in Moscow in protest over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The 1980 boycott is still deeply resented in the Soviet Union which had made a major effort in staging what was the first Olympics to be held in a Communist state.

Moscow is not expected to formally announce its decision on attendance until six weeks before the games begin, the deadline for optional acceptances of official invitations to the Olympics.

Smog Attack

In another attack, the government newspaper Izvestia on Sunday cited what it called the hazards of holding the games in Los Angeles, which it described as a crime-ridden city plagued by smog that poses a threat to the lives and health of athletes and others at the games.

"The main enemy of athletes in Los Angeles is the notorious smog — air poisoned by industrial and residential wastes," Izvestia said. It

added that this will force athletes to endure a "unique ordeal."

It said that William McCafferty, a University of Redlands sports medicine specialist, had recommended postponing or canceling scheduled Olympic events during smog attacks to minimize the health hazard. But it declared these recommendations were rejected because of commitments for radio and television coverage of scheduled events.

"McCafferty," Izvestia said, "will never know the results of the confrontations between the interests of athletes and those of big business. A few months ago a robber's bullet killed McCafferty. He became one of 899 people killed in the capital of the coming Olympic games."

Former Soviet Official Is Executed in Corruption Case

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The chief Soviet prosecutor said Tuesday that a former deputy fisheries minister, Vladimir L. Rylov, had been executed for crimes committed while in office.

Mr. Rylov was believed to have been among 200 people arrested during a 1980 investigation of a conspiracy to sell caviar through illegal channels.

In a 4,000-word article in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, the chief prosecutor, Alexander Rekunov, said Mr. Rylov was executed under a sentence imposed by the Soviet Supreme Court. Executions are carried out by firing squad.

Mr. Rekunov coupled the announcement with a warning to all "parasites and swindlers." He said Mr. Rylov was involved in a bribery scandal, but he gave few other details of the case and did not indicate when Mr. Rylov was executed.

Corruption and negligence cost the state "many millions of rubles," he said. "No clemency should be shown."

every year, Mr. Rekunov said. "Those engaged in bribery pose a special social danger, forcing the use of strict punishments against them," he said. "No clemency should be shown."

Armenians and promising the Armenians French aid, diplomats said Tuesday.

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ARTS/LEISURE

Smell of the Future: The Scent Cassette

By Enid Nerny
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Happy, nostalgic, carefree, romantic — just decide the mood you're in or the mood you'd like to be in. Then pull out a cassette, put it on the machine and the room will be filled with — what? The answer to that would probably be music. The answer a few years from now, according to Annette Green, may very well be fragrance.

If mood fragrances don't appeal, there will be cassettes that will release fragrances that complement colors: a green scent for a green room, a light, sunny scent for a yellow room, a rose aroma for a pink room. There will be cassettes that remind one of the mountains, the sea, a forest of pines, crisp wintry air or Mother's apple pie. That's what she said.

"We're going to have playful fragrances that will be strictly emotionally based mood modifiers. We're going to diffuse fragrance into the environment in different ways. Why should we be in atmospheres that don't appeal to, or heighten, our senses?"

Green may be a dreamer, but her scented dreams often come true. The executive director for the last 22 years of the Fragrance Foundation, the nonprofit educational arm of the industry, she is recognized as one of the United States' leading fragrance authorities.

Other Forecasts

Green foresees a day when jewelry will be impregnated with fragrance. "There will be polymer jewelry pins that look like diamonds and enamel, impregnated with a choice of fragrances. The scent will last for years and a woman will be able to change her fragrance simply by putting on another pin. The biggest companies in the business are working on many new forms of environmental fragrances; there will be some dramatic entries."

A particular advantage of scented jewelry, she believes, would be its use by people who are allergic to fragrance on their skin. The jewelry would not only be decorative but would also allow them to surround themselves with an aura of their chosen scent.

Green, who began her career as a writer on beauty and grooming, took over the Fragrance Foundation in 1960, just as it was about to be disbanded due to lack of interest and lack of money.

Actually, there was some money, about \$100, and Green took it, along with a bundle of files, and went to work.

"That was the time when women wore one fragrance at their signature and most of them had one bottle on their dressing tables which they used on Saturday nights," she said. "But it was a challenge and I was always a fragrance nut."

The challenge preceded the emergence of the popularity of music, a development that led to a more widespread acceptance of heavier perfumes.

"Before that, for the most part, women were wearing very ladylike perfumes that could be smelled only at close range," she said.

Within 10 years, Green had introduced the concept of a wardrobe of fragrances, to be used as colors were, for different moods, attitudes and emotional impact.

"At that time, the industry itself didn't realize that fragrance was

Fund for Research

Green's interest in the olfactory sense is not confined to fragrance, and it was under her guidance that the Fragrance Foundation Philanthropic Fund was organized earlier this year. An initial \$100,000 will be allocated for grants for non-commercial research in olfactory-related matters and to sponsor exhibits, seminars and lectures that will inform the public of the relationship of the olfactory sciences to medical, environmental and other social concerns.

"There are scientists now working on the problem of aging and loss of memory who are finding that smell can rekindle memories," she said. "There is some feeling that working with fragrance in such things as nasal sprays will help people who have memory problems."

Back to the more frivolous side of fragrance, if anyone is wondering what category heads the list these days, the answer is what is known as a "complex floral."

"It's part of wanting to be closer to nature," Green said. "The all-over impression is of a pungent flower garden after a rain. Flowers are where it's at."

Biologist Links Fate of Dinosaurs To Eye Cataracts

LONDON — The dinosaurs that roamed the earth for 150 million years and then died out may have perished because they went blind, a biologist, suggests that the creatures developed eye cataracts, due to a rise in the sun's radiation.

Croft says in a new book, "The Last Dinosaurs," that there is evidence that some of the 800 dinosaur species survived far longer than others because they adapted to changes in the climate.

The animals that disappeared were those that did not develop a thickening of the brow of the eye socket or some other protection, Croft said. He thinks their eyes lacked the proteins responsible for resistance to sunlight.



Fragrance forecaster Annette Green

'Chan Is Missing' Is a Modest Film Masterpiece

By Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It cost less than \$20,000 to produce. It's photographed in grainy black-and-white, mostly in San Francisco's Chinatown, with a cast composed entirely of Asian-American actors. It's title is "Chan Is Missing," and it's a matchless delight.

It is, however, so small and modest in appearance that when you suddenly find yourself laughing with it helplessly, your first suspicion is that someone near you made the joke, not Wayne Wang, the Hong Kong-born, San Francisco co-hired, 31-year-old filmmaker who produced, directed and edited "Chan Is Missing," and co-wrote the screenplay with Isaac Cronin and Terrel Seltzer.

The film was shown in the New Directors-New Films series. When it eventually goes into commercial release, I hope it will be in a small, modest way that will allow it to find an audience at its own civilized speed. It's a film to be discovered without haste.

"Chan Is Missing" is about Jin (Wood Moy), a middle-aged taxi driver with the face of an Oriental John, and Jin's nephew Steve (Marc Hayashi), a restless, glib young man who talks like Charlie Chan's No. 2 son, never on an Richard Pryor, Jin and Steve, in an effort to get their own taxi operator's medallion, have entrusted their money to a fellow named Chan, Hung, a wheeler-dealer from Taiwan who has apparently absconded with the loot.

An Ordinary Place

Jo and Steve's search for Chan is conducted with the self-aware solemnity of an especially inscrutable Philip Marlowe case, but the Chinatown through which they move hasn't much to do with Marlowe's world of shadowy sleaze. It's resolutely ordinary — a place of neat middle-class apartments, well-lit inexpensive restaurants, busy kitchens, language schools, sunny sidewalks and one center for the elderly.

The more that Jo and Steve find out about Chan, the less they know. Chan's estranged wife, a haughty, thoroughly Americanized lawyer, dismisses Chan as a hopelessly case, that is, as "too Chinese." There are reports that Chan (1) has returned to Taiwan to settle a large estate, and (2) has important ties to Communist China. The clues grow curiously and curiously.

Chan seems to have played some

part in a scuffle between rival political factions during a New Year's parade, when marchers sympathetic to Taipei looked flags with marchers sympathetic to Peking. Jo studies a newspaper photograph of the incident, looking for "Blow-Up" clues, before deciding the photograph is of another scuffle.

World of Contradictions

There are suggestions that Chan, who was guilty of a minor traffic violation the day he disappeared, is connected with an argument between two elderly Chinese in which one fellow shot the other dead in a fit of temper. A visit to a center for the elderly reveals that Chan liked to tango and was nicknamed Hi-Ho, after the cookies he so loved. Chan's world is one of tumultuous contradictions and

even more tumultuous anti-climaxes.

The pursuit turns up the existence of the obligatory "other woman," prompts a telephone call to a woman (top asking questions about Chan), which may possibly be a call to a wrong number, and, at one point, leads to an interview with a hip Chinese cook who wears a "Saturday Night Fever" T-shirt and morosely amuses himself by singing "Fly me to the moon."

"Chan Is Missing" is a very funny movie, but it's not a spoof of its own mystery, or even of its so-called "mystery," which, like everything else in the film, is used to illustrate the film's quite serious concerns. These are identity, assimilation, linguistics and what one hilariously earnest young woman, described by Chan's argument with the traffic cop, defines as "cross-cultural misunderstandings."

Wang, who went to college in San Francisco and has worked on theatrical and television films in Hong Kong and San Francisco, obtains superlative performances from Moy, Hayashi and the other actors who appear in supporting roles. He never wastes a minute of his footage, which has the beauty of something functional transformed by being perfectly realized. I would especially recommend paying attention to the closing frames, a series of shots of Chinatown facades, suddenly seen devoid of people. It's a final reminder of what Jin and Steve have learned in their search for Chan — that what isn't seen is what can't be proved must remain as important as things seen and proved. Not since the final frames of Luis Buñuel's "Tristana" has there been an ending so dazzling in its utter simplicity.

Mad, 30th Bell, Still Howling

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Those who think you can't trust anybody over 30 will face a tough decision next month. Mad magazine, an icon of youth and foe of the fatuous since the McCarthy era, first appeared in May, 1952 — with an issue dated September.

Harry Truman was president and the United States was fighting the Korean war when Mad first disgraced parents. Radio drama, the New York Mirror and Casey Stengel, often lampooned by Mad's early years, have passed on. But the "usual gang of idiots," as Mad's writers and artists describe themselves, are still firing the slings and arrows of outrageous parody at movies, politicians, soap operas and other favorite targets.

Richard Nixon and John Foster Dulles, victims of many a nasty caricature in Mad's past, have been replaced by Ronald Reagan and the Rev. Jerry Falwell, but the spirit of the magazine is still personified by the moronic Alfred E. Neuman. Mad's trademark simpleness. And Mad still makes money, without benefit of advertising. Mad is now part of the publishing division of the giant Warner Communications empire, and according to Warner's recent annual report to stockholders, it "remains an extremely profitable publication" despite a decline in circulation.

Entering the Electronic Age

Mad magazine must be among the least-automated businesses in the nation — publisher William M. Gaines still uses a mechanical adding machine and keeps circulation records in pencil on hand-ruled ledgers — but to mark its 30th birthday Mad is entering the electronic age.

Its "commemorative edition" will take the form of a video disc to be prepared for RCA, a reluctant concession by Gaines to the rise of television and what he considers a decline of the art of reading. "It will be Mad on a screen," he said. "Those people who don't read, we'll give 'em TV. I still believe reading is an endangered species, and if the printed word is as endangered as I think, video may be the way to go."

The video disc will feature animations and reenactments of highlights from the three decades since Mad first appeared as a 10-cent comic book entitled "Tales Calculated to Drive You MAD." Connoisseurs would find it agonizing to have to select the all-time best from among such classics as:

- The spoof of subliminal advertising in which plugs for products were written right into the script of the drama. "Why, it's Grace Lines!" says a man who runs into an old flame. "Remember when I used to ring your bell, and how?"
- The saga of the baseball stalemate that occurred when a manager brought in a switch pitcher to pitch to a switch hitter.
- A merciless takeoff called Ripley's Believe it

or Don't, which alleged that "Ducks cannot fly. They are actually gey impers."

A horror story called Outer Sanctum, which took place in a crypt labeled Tomb II May Cemetery.

• Morbid Dick, a send-up of the movie, featuring Legory Peg as Captain Ashol and a white whale that opened its mouth to reveal Pinocchio and Geppetto inside.

Gaines, 62, a corpulent, ramshackle character who holds his long gray hair in place with decorative combs and has long been a loony tale by Mad's own standards, said his magazine is "the maddest maddest artist." Don Martin, entitled "National Gorilla Suit Day," it defies summation. In its early days, when Mad was a humor comic developed by artists and writers who came out of the science-fiction and horror genres, Mad did carry some advertising, mostly of the body-building equipment and auto-wax type usually found in comic books.

But Gaines said he was "always anti-advertising," and the magazine has carried one since it switched to its current magazine format in the late 1950s. Gaines said, become dependent on the advertisers and inevitably take the product to the demands of advertisers and the need to boost subscriptions. Only about 3 percent of Mad's current monthly U.S. sales of about 1.25 million copies are through subscriptions, Gaines said.

Because Warner does not report separate earnings figures for the magazine, there is no way to tell just how profitable Mad is. Gaines said it makes enough money from its sales, its 12 foreign editions and its nine paperback books each year that he does not have to resort to "merchandising" Alfred E. Neuman to supplement his revenues.

Except for a Mad board game made by Parker Brothers, which Warner says is "generating substantial royalty income," Mad and its dimwitted mascot do not appear on toys, souvenirs or other products. "There's no Alfred E. Neuman beach towel, no hamburger, no candy bar," Gaines said. "You'll never see any of that junk. Maybe a watch if it ran backwards."

Low Overhead Operation

One reason Mad remains profitable is its low overhead. Its modest office at 485 Madison Ave. in New York contains more doodads and toys than furniture and equipment, and the salaried staff comprises only nine people, Gaines said. Most of the artists and writers work on a free-lance basis, he said, and often accept less money than they could get elsewhere because they like working for Mad.

The magazine's circulation peaked at 2.3 million in June, 1973, though the average for that year was under 2 million. Gaines attributed the decline since then to the recession, an "unconscionable" increase in price from 25 cents to 90 cents, the rise of video games, and the fact that "people don't read as much as they used to."

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary										
April 27, 1982										
Dow Jones Averages										
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open	
Dow Jones Industrial	2,454.12	2,448.12	2,450.00	2,450.00	+5.88	1,234,567	Dow Jones	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
Dow Jones Transportation	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12	123,456	Dow Jones	123.45	123.45	+0.05
Dow Jones Utility	987.65	987.65	987.65	987.65	+0.01	98,765	Dow Jones	98.76	98.76	+0.01
Market Diaries										
NYSE Most Actives										
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Symbol	Price	
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(Continued on Page 16)

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Harvester Obtains New Debt Accord

CHICAGO — International Harvester, the struggling farm machinery maker, said Tuesday it reached an agreement with its creditors that eased some of the restrictions contained in a accord signed last November.

The company also said it will accelerate its reorganization plans, which will probably result in the need for major changes in its financial structure. The board has appointed a new finance committee to oversee the restructuring effort and the company's relationship with its lenders, IH said.

The changes in the debt agreement were reportedly required to help IH avoid default on its loans falling due April 30. Securities analysts have estimated that IH will have an operating loss of about \$180 million in the fiscal quarter ending April 30.

Borg-Warner Set to Acquire Burns

CHICAGO — Borg-Warner, a diversified manufacturer, said Tuesday it agreed to acquire Burns International Security Services for \$82.5 million through a tender offer for 2.9 million shares of Burns' class A and B stock outstanding at \$28 cash each. Borg-Warner said the tender offer will begin Thursday and is not subject to any minimum number of shares being tendered.

Tosco Gets Shale Oil Loan Agreement

NEW YORK — The federal government's Synthetic Fuels Corp. has granted Tosco a reprieve in the battle over whether the government will continue to fund Tosco's share of the nation's largest oil shale project.

The agency and Tosco reached a preliminary understanding Monday, which it termed a "bridge" agreement, under which Tosco may receive up to approximately \$200 million in loan guarantees during 1982. In return, Tosco agreed to consider selling up to half its 40 percent share in the Colony Project to Exxon, which owns the remaining 60 percent of the project, if it is pressed for funds at year-end.

France, Italy Sign Aircraft Project

ROME — France and Italy signed an agreement Tuesday for joint production of a 42- to 58-seat commercial aircraft designed for commuter and feeder airlines.

Aeritalia, the state-owned aerospace company, will produce the aircraft's fuselage and tail assembly and the government-owned Societe Nationale Industrielle Aeronautique will produce the rest. They expect to sell 700 of the aircraft, to be named the ATR 42, at a price of 7.8 billion lire (\$5.9 million) each.

Japan Car Exports Fall 6.5% in Year

TOKYO — The global economic recession has caught up with Japanese car exports, which fell 6.5 percent in the year ended March 31, for the first decline in three years, figures released Tuesday showed.

Japan sold 3,807,736 passenger cars to the world, down 6.5 percent from the previous 12-month period, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said.

Analysts at the association blamed a slump in car demand in major overseas markets for the lower shipments. Another factor, they said, was the effect of "voluntary" restraints imposed on shipments to the United States, Canada and some European Common Market nations.

Bundesbank Expresses Doubt on EMS's Future

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank said Tuesday that there are serious doubts about the future of the European Monetary System in view of the divergence of member nations' economic policies.

In its annual report, the West German central bank virtually ruled out further development of the EMS, under which most European Economic Community currencies fluctuate within prescribed limits. The bank said that even many of the technical refinements to the system under consideration are problematic.

Some European countries are taking the wrong path in trying to break free of the influence of U.S. interest rates through restrictions on the movement of capital. "Such steps would undermine trust in European currencies and in the end do more to harm than help," the central bank argued.

It said there is a danger that economic policies of the EMS countries will diverge further. Some countries are trying to fight inflation, reduce budget deficits and limit their payments balances in order to protect the EMS, while others are expanding their economies and protecting themselves with controls on prices and capital movements.

Moreover, recent changes in currency parity have created mistrust in the EMS, the bank said. The latest change, in February, included a sharp devaluation of the Belgian franc, that move was not necessary in line with the goals of the EMS, the Bundesbank said.

"All this throws up the question how one is to proceed with the EMS if the cohesion of member states seems so fragile," the Bundesbank said.

Nonetheless, the Bundesbank had some praise for the EMS. The system has helped West Germany when the Deutsche Mark has been relatively weak against other currencies even though longer-term factors suggested it should have been strong.

"Through the EMS, it was possible to work against the creation of false structures in West Germany," the bank said.

But the bank added: "The greater monetary stability EMS countries have shown against each other must be secured by a greater internal stability in all countries, if the system is to yield long-lasting advantages."

"Above all," the bank said, "it has once again become clear that intervention can achieve little against currency fluctuations which are dictated by interest rate factors, without paying the price of repercussions on domestic liquidity and interest rates. But high and volatile U.S. interest rates have made it very difficult for European countries and Japan to tie in their intervention policies with domestic money and credit policies."

The Bundesbank said one way to counteract erratic currency and interest rate fluctuations would be closer coordination of economic policies. Experience, however, has shown that such international cooperation is not easy.

Strength of Dollar Plays Major Role In U.S. Downturn

By Karen Arenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rarely is the United States thought of as a country reliant on foreign trade in the same way as Japan or many European countries.

But in recent years U.S. companies have looked more and more to foreign markets, and greater numbers of foreign companies have entered the U.S. market.

So important has trade become to the United States that, over the past year, as ex-

ports have shrunk and imports risen in the face of a strong dollar, the damage to the economy has been every bit as severe as that caused by the declines in housing and automobiles.

Many economists predict that the U.S. trade position will continue to act as a drag on the economy for at least the remainder of this year.

Milton W. Hudson, a senior vice president at Morgan Guaranty Trust and head of economic analysis there, said, "There is no question that a very significant factor in the weak performance of the American economy was the inability of American producers to meet competition, both in domestic markets and abroad."

Just how important trade has become was clearly evident in last year's economic statistics. Real economic activity — the gross national product measured in 1972 dollars — declined by \$18 billion in 1981.

Net exports, the difference between how much the United States exports and how much it imports, fell by nearly \$12 billion during that period. This figure is one of the four components of the GNP, along with

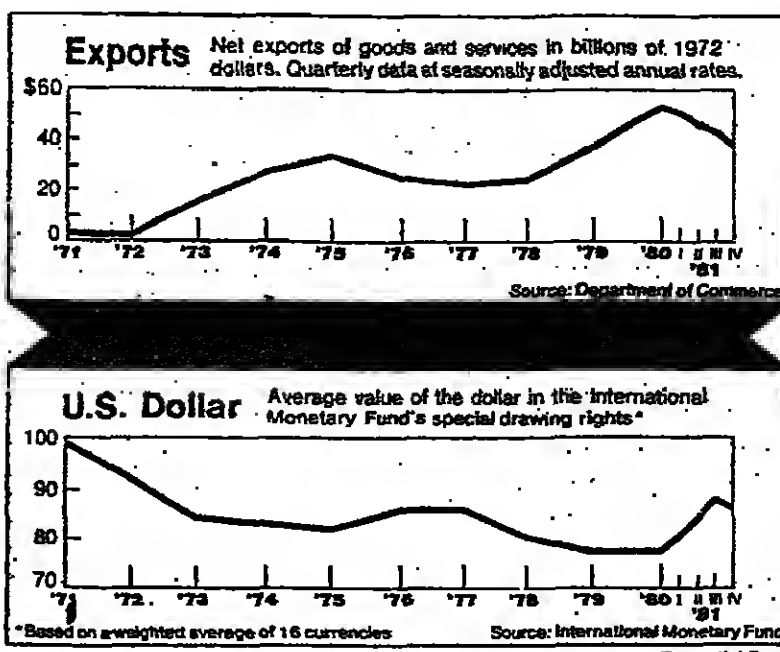
consumption, investment and government spending.

During the first quarter of this year, net exports continued to fall, although the decline in net exports was far greater than the decline in net exports. Even so, from the first quarter of 1981 through the first quarter of 1982, the decline in net exports amounted to 40 percent of the decline in the real GNP.

Interest Rates to Blame

The decline in the U.S. trade position during the recession is highly unusual. As Edward M. Bernstein, a consultant to Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, said in a recent report, in every recession since 1949, except in 1958, the U.S. trade balance improved. What typically happens, he said, is that imports tend to fall in the face of a weak economy, while exports continue to rise.

Jack W. Lavery, chief economist at Merrill Lynch, said that, on average, during the seven postwar recessions, real net exports had risen at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of



GM Stays in the Black, But Not by Making Cars

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

DETROIT — General Motors has reported that first quarter profit fell 32 percent from a year earlier to \$128.3 million, or 41 cents a share. Without earnings from its finance subsidiaries and foreign currency dealings, GM would have posted a loss.

The No. 1 U.S. automaker reported Monday that it had an operating loss of \$7.4 million in the latest quarter. Sales shrank 13 percent to \$14.72 billion.

GM said its first quarter net income came largely from earnings of \$131.2 million at General Motors Acceptance Corp. and Motors Insurance Co., which finance auto purchases and insure cars.

In a separate report Monday, No. 4 American Motors Corp., which is 46.4-percent-owned by Renault of France, announced a loss of \$31 million for the first quarter, compared with a loss of \$52.7 million a year before. Other U.S. automakers have not yet reported first quarter results.

GM's chairman, Roger B. Smith, attributed the operating loss and reduced profit for the quarter to "the prolonged recession and resulting slump in vehicle sales." But he said in a statement that the company's outlook for the

rest of the year is optimistic. "The impact of the recession will undoubtedly continue to be felt in second quarter results," he said, "but the recession appears to have about run its course."

The first-quarter earnings continued last year's trend. The only U.S. car company to report a 1981 profit, GM acknowledged that its earnings of \$333 million were the result of the performance of its finance and insurance subsidiaries rather than of auto production.

Analysts said that the latest report, nonetheless, showed some success in efforts to cut costs. "With a 22-percent decline in unit volume in North America, just staying in the black is testimony to their cost-cutting," said David Healy, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert. Nevertheless, Mr. Healy observed that, "in a sense, they earned their profit in the accounting department, not the car department."

"The results were very poor but satisfactory under the circumstances," said Arvid Jouppe, a Detroit-based analyst with Collins, Hochstetler & Co. Mr. Jouppe said GM will not return to solid profitability until car buyers return to auto showrooms in sufficient numbers for the company to run its plants at high volume.



Roger B. Smith

Analysts expect GM to be more profitable this year than in 1981, the amount depending on the timing and vigor of the nation's economic recovery. Mr. Healy forecast earnings of as much as \$4 a share, or about \$1.2 billion, while Mr. Jouppe said his projection is between \$600 million and \$900 million.

GM said it sold 906,000 cars, trucks and buses in North America during the first quarter, down 22 percent from a year earlier. Overall vehicle sales totaled 1.47 million down 13 percent, even though car sales rose in Europe and light truck sales surged in the United States.

Reagan Rumor Adds To Retreat on NYSE

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — A rumor that President Reagan had suffered a heart attack — denied by the White House — helped turn a modest decline in prices on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday into a sharp drop.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down about four points at midday, dropped more than 10 points after the rumor reached the trading floor, then recovered near the close to finish with a decline of 8.08 points, to 857.50.

Declines led advances by around two to one, and volume slowed to 56.6 million shares from 60.5 million Monday.

Hildegard Zagorski, an analyst for Bache Group, attributed the steep slide almost entirely to the Reagan rumor and added that the market was ripe for some profit-taking.

The industrial average, which gained 3.42 points Monday to set a three-month high, rose 18.84 overall last week. In the past six weeks the average has almost wiped out the 77-point decline it recorded earlier this year.

Analysts said the market was undergoing some correction following its recent advances. But, they said, large investors still have excess cash that they accumulated earlier this year in expectation that stock prices would decline. Analysts said short-covering, or the buying of stocks to replace borrowed shares sold earlier, is underpinning the market.

"Basically the market is taking an aggressive attitude toward international and economic developments not yet settled," said Monte Gordon, a Dreyfus Corp. vice president. "Buyers are strongly committed. The volume indicates a sense of satisfaction that the problems will be resolved."

Blue chips led the decline. The volume leader, AT&T, was off 1/4 to 55 1/2. IBM fell 1/4 to 65 1/4. United Technologies fell 1/4 to 39. Eastman Kodak 1/4 to 73 1/4. Minnesota Mining 1/4 to 55 1/4 and General Foods 1/4 to 36 1/4.

Oil stocks weakened. News of lower earnings hurt several, including Exxon, off 1/4 to 28 1/4. Cities Service, 1/4 to 33 1/4, and Gulf Oil, 1/4 to 31 1/4.

Eastern Wins Braniff Routes to Latin America

By Carole Shifrin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Civil Aeronautics Board has given interim approval to Eastern Airlines to operate most of Braniff International's South American routes for up to 15 months.

The board also said Monday it would consider Eastern's proposed agreement with Braniff, made earlier in the day, to operate the routes for six years.

Eastern's proposal successfully headed off a plan under which rival Pan American World Airways would have obtained the Braniff routes for four years for \$30 million.

The board had denied interim approval of that deal on April 16 and had urged Braniff to seek a deal that would avoid having a single U.S. carrier serve virtually all of the South American routes, as would have been the case had Pan Am got the routes.

The board met Monday night to discuss an appeal by Braniff and Pan Am for emergency reconsideration of their plan and the Eastern offer.

"At this point, Braniff's situa-

tion is critical," Braniff told the CAB, saying either the Pan Am or Eastern plan would meet its needs. Braniff lost a total of \$160 million in 1981, including \$15 million on the South American routes.

In unanimously granting interim approval to the Braniff-Eastern agreement, the board said the arrangement would help Braniff preserve its route network and retain two U.S. airlines in South America.

Under the Eastern six-year proposal, Braniff would receive the same amount of money, \$30 million, it would get under the Pan Am plan — \$18 million this year and \$12 million in installments over three years starting in 1983.

Braniff would continue to maintain its services to South America until June 1. Throughout May, however, Eastern would provide funds to help support Braniff's operations. Last week, the Dallas-based airline told the board that its South American traffic has fallen off and that it could be in a "negative cash position" as early as this week.

The accepted proposal calls for

Eastern to operate Braniff's routes in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. Not included are Braniff's routes to Venezuela, which it wants to keep, and Brazil, which was excluded because of restrictions in the bilateral air agreement between the United States and Brazil.

Under the agreement, Eastern would pick up, as Pan Am was prepared to do, about 800 Braniff ground employees based in Latin America.

Although Braniff has lost money on the routes for a couple of years, Eastern said it expects the routes to improve its profitability. Eastern reported Tuesday that it lost \$31.4 million in the first quarter, compared with a profit of \$4.1 million a year earlier. Eastern lost \$66 million last year.

Pan Am Criticizes Decision

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Pan American said Tuesday the CAB's decision to allow Eastern Airlines to take over some South American routes from Braniff "does not provide the basis for preserving Braniff's South American route network."

It said the agreement "provides for no service in 12 of 24 intra-South American markets."



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COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Belgium		Boeing	
Year	1981	1st Qu.	1982
Revenue	157,400.0	Revenue	2,090.0
Profits	752.0	Profits	2,420.0
		Per Share	1.49
France		Borg-Warner Corp.	
Year	1981	1st Qu.	1982
Revenue	66.50	Revenue	435.4
Profits	107.20	Profits	34.30
		Per Share	0.85
Great Britain		Coca-Cola	
Year	1981	1st Qu.	1982
Revenue	1,170.0	Revenue	1,270.0
Profits	898.0	Profits	702.2
		Per Share	0.83
United States		Consolidated Edison	
Year	1981	1st Qu.	1982
Revenue	917.97	Revenue	1,220.0
Profits	52.13	Profits	1,220.0
		Per Share	1.33
Avon Products		Continuum Engine	
1st Qu.	1982	1st Qu.	1982
Revenue	585.3	Revenue	1,220.0
Profits	34.25	Profits	1,220.0
Per Share	0.54	Per Share	1.33
Bethlehem Steel		Eastern Airlines	
1st Qu.	1982	1st Qu.	1982
Revenue	1,564.8	Revenue	908.4
Profits	66.7	Profits	51.4
Per Share	N.A.	Per Share	0.83
Blue Bell		Eaton Corp.	
2nd Qu.	1982	1st Qu.	1982
Revenue	348.51	Revenue	728.7
Profits	1.7	Profits	13.9
Per Share	0.57	Per Share	0.50
Number of Jobless In U.K. Returns Above 3 Million		Lear Siegler	
1st Half	1982	1st Qu.	1982
Revenue	618.3	Revenue	384.9
Profits	18.15	Profits	14.0
Per Share	1.42	Per Share	0.74
Singer		Squibb Corp.	
1st Qu.	1982	1st Qu.	1982
Revenue	465.0	Revenue	374.2
Profits	3.5	Profits	31.4
Per Share	0.13	Per Share	0.62
U.S. Steel Corp.		Warner Lambert	
1st Qu.	1982	1st Qu.	1982
Revenue	5,500.0	Revenue	808.0
Profits	79.0	Profits	41.34
Per Share	0.88	Per Share	0.52
Winn-Dixie Stores		Xerox Corp.	
1st Qu.	1982	1st Qu.	1982
Revenue	1,590.0	Revenue	2,650.0
Profits	26.3	Profits	109.2
Per Share	1.14	Per Share	1.29

Number of Jobless In U.K. Returns Above 3 Million

LONDON — Britain's total number of jobless workers in April reached above 3 million, the Department of Employment said Tuesday.

The unemployment rate, adjusted for seasonal variations, edged higher to 11.9 percent this month from 11.8 percent in March, and the total number of unemployed rose to 3,007,726.

March figures had shown a slight dip below 3 million for the first time this year, which the Conservative government used to support its claims that the economy was on its way to recovery.

Britain's unemployment rate is the highest of the major industrial countries and there are more people without jobs in Britain than anywhere else in Europe.

Trade Deficit Of U.S. Grew During March

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened to a seasonally adjusted \$2.64 billion in March from \$1.2 billion in February, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

Imports rose 6.7 percent to \$21.2 billion, while exports fell 0.5 percent. The rise in imports was almost entirely due to a 7.6-percent climb to \$12.9 billion in imports of manufactured goods.

For the first quarter, the deficit totaled \$8.97 billion, up from \$8.61 billion in the comparable period of 1981. Department spokesmen said the full-year deficit is expected to exceed last year's \$39.7-billion red-ink figure.

The growth in the trade deficit occurred even though the United States continued to reduce its dependence on foreign oil. Oil imports fell to 4.63 million barrels per day, the lowest daily average since May, 1975. During February, the United States imported 5.04 million barrels a day and daily imports averaged 6.13 million barrels in 1981.

The total of oil imports actually edged up to 143.5 million barrels in March from 141.03 million in February because March has three more days. The dollar value of oil imports fell 1.1 percent during the month as the average price per barrel dropped to \$33.01 from \$33.96 in February.

OPEC Deficit Slims

Exports of agricultural commodities fell to \$3.37 billion in March from \$3.64 billion the month before while agricultural imports rose to \$1.53 billion from \$1.24 billion in February.

Leading the import gain was a \$429-million increase in imports of passenger cars, trucks and special-purpose vehicles, the department said. Imports of telecommunications equipment and electrical machinery also rose sharply during the month.

U.S. exports of manufactured goods edged down to \$11.82 billion last month from \$11.83 billion in February despite increased sales of aircraft and power generating machinery.

Thanks to the drop in the value of oil imports, the deficit with OPEC nations fell to \$610 million from \$1.05 billion in February and \$2.89 billion in January.

The deficit with Japan, however, rose to \$1.93 billion last month from \$1.42 billion in February. The trade surplus with Western Europe fell to \$828 million in March from \$1.18 billion the month before.

Dollar Strength Plays Big Role in Downturn

(Continued from Page 15)

to United States price competitiveness because of the strength of the dollar.

Mr. Bergsten, who served as assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs under President Jimmy Carter, noted that, since late 1978, the dollar has risen to value against the Japanese yen by more than one-third, while U.S. inflation has been 20 percent higher than Japan's.

The result, he said, "is a competitive loss of about 50 percent for United States products vis-a-vis Japanese products in world trade."

He estimated that, on average, the dollar was overvalued by as much as 15 or 20 percent against other major currencies.

International Competition Grows

The United States' growing internationalization has not entirely been a matter of choice. As trade barriers have gradually come down, even those companies that had chosen not to reach for overseas markets suddenly found themselves contending with the foreign competition in their own backyards.

Lawrence B. Krause, a senior fellow in economics at the Brookings Institution, said "There is just one industry now that doesn't face international competition."

Several other factors also began to make overseas business look more attractive.

One was the buildup of oil money in the Middle East, which became a major market, particularly for U.S. construction companies. Another was the sharp decline in the dollar in the late 1970s, which suddenly made U.S. exports less expensive abroad after a long period in the 1960s and early 1970s when the dollar was overvalued.

Whatever the reason, U.S. exports shot up in the late 1970s, growing twice as fast as world trade, and expanding the United States' share of world trade.

The U.S. share of world trade is still nowhere near what it was after World War II, when the United States was one of the few countries where the industrial base had not been devastated by the war. At that time, it accounted for roughly one-third of world trade, a figure that slipped as other countries rebuilt.

In recent years, Mr. Krause said, the United States has accounted for only about 10 percent of world trade, although it commands some 20 percent of the world's economic activity.

But if the United States' trade role had been growing through the late 1970s, the strengthening of the

dollar has put a dramatic halt to that trend. And the growing recognition of trade's importance in the U.S. economy is beginning to raise new questions about whether the government should be placing more emphasis on trade as it formulates policy.

Problems of Structure

Many economists have charged that the United States' lack of competitiveness in international trade is because of inadequate investment in low productivity and other problems relating to the U.S. industrial structure. These economists have called for government policies to correct these problems.

But trade experts say that even a more modern industrial infrastructure would be virtually useless if the dollar remains as overvalued as it is now.

Roger E. Briener, a group vice president and chief economist for the energy and international divisions of Data Resources, said, "To claim that we're in a recession because our plants are not competitive and foreign economies are not buying our goods misses the question of why that is happening. We are losing business because the dollar exchange rate is very strong."

One clear place for improvement, Mr. Krause said, is in monetary policy, which should be determined with the foreign exchange rate in mind.

He said, "The dollar is one of the elements in our international competitiveness but we ignore it as a matter of principle."

He predicted that, until interest rates fall, the U.S. trade position will continue weak.

Mr. Krause maintains that other policies, besides monetary policy, should be reoriented to be more supportive of U.S. exports. "The best business device for international trade is trading companies," he said, "but because of antitrust law and the Glass-Steagall Act, they are illegal in the United States."

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act has proved to be another obstacle to the United States' trade success, he said. "It was not intended to cripple American exports, but it has had that effect," he said.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

April 27, 1982

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M	14 1/2 - 15	9 1/2 - 10	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	13 1/2 - 13 3/4	19 1/2 - 19 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4
2M	14 1/2 - 15	9 1/2 - 10	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	13 1/2 - 13 3/4	19 1/2 - 19 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4
3M	14 1/2 - 15	9 1/2 - 10	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	13 1/2 - 13 3/4	19 1/2 - 19 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4
6M	14 1/2 - 15	9 1/2 - 10	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	13 1/2 - 13 3/4	19 1/2 - 19 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4
1Y	14 1/2 - 15	9 1/2 - 10	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	13 1/2 - 13 3/4	19 1/2 - 19 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4

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Algeria (air)	\$ 230.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Malta (air)	\$ 330.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Austria (air)	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,350.00	\$ 730.00	Mexico (air)	\$ 330.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Belgium (air)	\$ 5,400.00	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,500.00	Morocco (air)	\$ 330.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 230.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Netherlands (air)	\$ 406.00	\$ 203.00	\$ 112.00
Canada (air)	\$ 330.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Norway (air)	\$ 810.00	\$ 405.00	\$ 225.00
Cyprus (air)	\$ 130.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 33.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 330.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 230.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Poland (air)	\$ 230.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Denmark (air)	\$ 990.00	\$ 495.00	\$ 270.00	Polynesia, French (air)	\$ 248.00	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Egypt (air)	\$ 248.00	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	Portugal (air)	\$ 7,200.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,980.00
Ethiopia (air)	\$ 330.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Romania (air)	\$ 230.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Finland (air)	\$ 610.00	\$ 305.00	\$ 165.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 348.00	\$ 174.00	\$ 99.00
France (air)	\$ 720.00	\$ 360.00	\$ 198.00	South America (air)	\$ 330.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Germany (air)	\$ 360.00	\$ 180.00	\$ 99.00	Spain (air)	\$ 12,600.00	\$ 6,300.00	\$ 3,520.00
Great Britain (air)	\$ 54.00	\$ 27.00	\$ 15.00	Sweden (air)	\$ 810.00	\$ 405.00	\$ 225.00
Greece (air)	\$ 7,200.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,980.00	Switzerland (air)	\$ 320.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 90.00
Hungary (air)	\$ 230.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Tunisia (air)	\$ 230.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Iraq (air)	\$ 248.00	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	Turkey (air)	\$ 230.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Iran (air)	\$ 248.00	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	U.A.E. (air)	\$ 330.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
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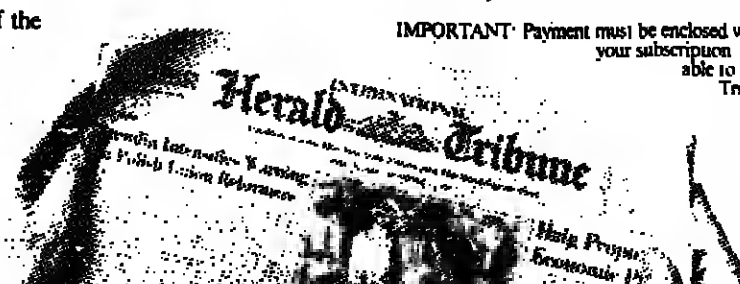
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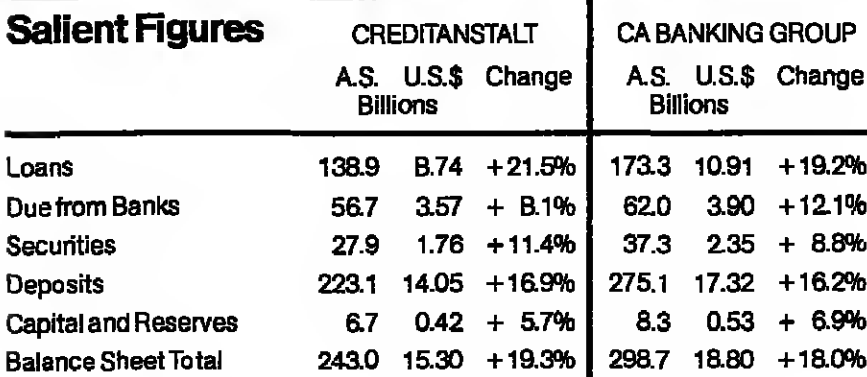
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